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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT factbook details statewide and county trends in the well-being of Wyoming's children. Following an overview of key indicators, the factbook documents state trends for 36 indicators: (1) child and youth population; (2) births; (3) unintended pregnancy; (4) low birth weight babies; (5) early prenatal care; (6) immunizations; (7) chronic disease; (8) early identification, diagnosis, and intervention; (9) injury; (10) family violence; (11) infant deaths; (12) child deaths; (13) babies born to unmarried mothers of all ages; (14) births to mothers who smoked during pregnancy; (15) alcohol and illegal drug use during pregnancy; (16) teen births; (17) sexually transmitted diseases; (18) adolescent tobacco use; (19) adolescent drug and alcohol use; (20) children affected by divorce; (21) juvenile crime arrests; (22) teen violent deaths; (23) teen motor vehicle related deaths; (24) teen suicides; (25) child and adolescent nutrition and obesity; (26) education; (27) average daily membership in schools; (28) drop out incidences; (29) infants, toddlers, and preschoolers with developmental disabilities; (30) licensed child care facilities; (31) Head Start; (32) STARS (a system that tracks licensed child care providers); (33) poverty; (34) welfare reform; (35) "Kid Care" (state children's health insurance program); and (36) children with asthma. The factbook next summarizes findings from the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001. The remainder of the factbook presents county profiles addressing selected demographic, education, child health, and well-being indicators for the period 1990-2000. The data indicate declining trends in low birth weight babies, child and youth population, births, and juvenile arrests for all crime types. Increasing trends are noted for the percent of babies born to single mothers,

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percent of children living in poverty, and births of mothers with only a high school education or less. The factbook concludes with information on advocacy opportunities. (HTH)

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A County-by-County Factbook

Published by the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance
Made Possible by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

WY kids count

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Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

About the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

The Wyoming's Children's Action Alliance is a statewide nonprofit organization whose mission is to provide advocacy, leadership and education that will improve and promote the well being of Wyoming's children and families. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is concerned about issues such as parenting, family support, education, child care, children with disabilities and special needs, maternal and child health, children in poverty, teen pregnancy, teen violence and suicide and child abuse and neglect.

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is involved in public awareness and active advocacy, KIDS COUNT, the "Leading for Children and Families" newsletter, Early Childhood Career Development, Wyoming STARS (Statewide Training and Resource System), the Early Childhood Clearinghouse, the Early Childhood Enrichment Program and community forums. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance receives funding and support from the following foundations and grantors demonstrating commitment to the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance agenda:

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

A private charitable organization dedicated to improving the lives of disadvantaged children and youth. The Annie E. Casey Foundation provides the National KIDS COUNT Data Book. The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance is the local affiliate of the Annie E. Casey Foundation partnering in efforts for Wyoming's children and families. Visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation website at www.aecf.org.

The Wyoming Community Foundation

The Wyoming Community Foundation is a publicly supported, non-governmental organization directed by a board of private citizens. The Wyoming Community Foundation administers individual funds contributed or bequeathed by individuals, families, corporations, nonprofit organizations and other sources. Additional information about the Wyoming Community Foundation is available at (307) 721-8300 or at www.wycf.org.

The Wyoming Department of Family Services

The Wyoming Department of Family Services had partnered with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance in the effort to bring a wide range of services to the state's child care providers. The partnership has produced the Wyoming STARS system which tracks trainings for the state's child care providers. The partnership is also available to offer scholarships to child care providers along with a registered Apprenticeship program.

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Native American Kids 2000, Indian Child Well-Being Indicators
The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book
The Poverty Despite Work Handbook, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001
Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming—Office of the Attorney General
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000
WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2001
Wyoming Department of Education
Wyoming Department of Family Services
Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities
Wyoming Head Start State Collaboration Project
Wyoming KID CARE
Wyoming STARS
Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

From the Executive Director

The WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook is the most comprehensive collection of data regarding children in Wyoming. The information in this year's Factbook span every stage of a child's life from conception through adolescence, and represent every context of a child's development from health to education to economic conditions.

As you'll see throughout this resource, we have strengths and weaknesses regarding children. It's paramount to not declare the strengths we have as complete, just as we don't throw up our hands in defeat on the weaknesses.

We need to learn from our successes so that we can continue to improve all aspects of life for our children. They deserve the best we can provide, not just what is easiest or least expensive.

Throughout the 2002 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook, you'll find pictures of children. These pictures of our youngest citizens are there to be a constant reminder that every number and statistic found in this resource represent a real child in Wyoming.

As you learn more about the status of children in our state, both good and bad, remember that these are the children we are leaving the state to. They are our future business leaders, teachers, governors, another vice president and maybe even a president.

We hope that the WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook will give you a complete picture of the state of our children in Wyoming. The data presented here is of importance in designing public policy and shaping public education that will create an environment in which our children can grow and flourish in Wyoming.

The future of our state is in the hands of our children, but our children's future is in our hands. Guide them wisely and they will lead successfully.

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Kathy Emmons
Executive Director

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Key Indicators: A Snap Shot

Declining Trends:

- Low Birth Weight Babies—down slightly from 1998 by .6 percent; however, since 1990, low birth weight babies have increased from 7.4 percent up to the current level of 8.3 percent.
- Child and Youth Population—down by 4 percent since 1990.
- The number of Wyoming births is still declining from 1973; however, the number rose slightly in 2000 from 1999. The crude birth rate (number of births per 1,000 population) is 12.7 and is the second lowest in Wyoming's recorded state history.
- Juvenile Arrests for All Crime Types—2001 saw the fewest number of juvenile arrests for all crimes since 1993.

Key Indicators: A Snap Shot

Increasing Trends:

- The number of births to unmarried mothers rose slightly from 1,773 in 1999 to 1,804 in 2000. Fremont County continues as the county with the highest percent of babies born to unmar ried mothers at 40 percent. Natrona County follows with 35.1 percent.

- In 1999, 14.1 percent of children ages 0 to 17 in Wyoming were living in poverty. This estimate is a de crease from the two previous reporting years which showed 14.9 percent in 1993 and 15.7 percent in 1995. Wyoming has the highest percentage of poor working families with some college in the United States.

- Nearly half of the Wyoming births in 2000 were to mothers with a high school education or less. Of the total 6,254 births in Wyoming in 2000, 983 babies were born to mothers with less than a high school education.

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State Indicators

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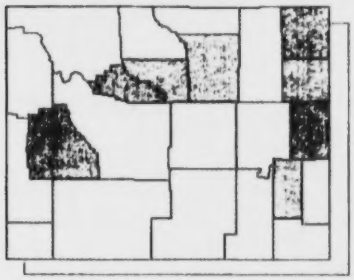
Child and Youth Population



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2001

Definition

The number of children living in Wyoming that are under the age of 19.

Wyoming

In 2000, there were 137,130 children under the age of 19 in Wyoming.

Since 1990, the child population has declined statewide by 4 percent. Around the state, this trend varies significantly by county.

For example, Teton County has experienced a 32.5 percent increase while Carbon County and Sweetwater County have seen a decline of 22.1 percent and 16.6 percent respectively.

The gender, race and ethnicity of Wyoming's children are as follows: 51 percent of Wyoming's children are male, 49 percent of Wyoming's children are female, 89 percent of Wyoming's children are White, 1 percent are Black, 3 percent are American Indian, 9 percent are Hispanic and 9 percent are all other races.

The following charts and tables show in greater detail the trends and demographics of the child population.

Also, each county's population data are found in the County Profiles of this report.

Nationally

The demographic composition of the population has implications for the allocation of goods and services. This includes decisions about devoting resources to schools, child care, care for the elderly and specific types of health care.

The larger the proportions that children make of the dependent population, the more resources need to be provided for services that they require, such as immunizations and public education.

In 2000, there were 72.0 million children under age 18 in the United States.

This number is expected to increase to 83.2 million by 2030.

The total number of children under age 18 has increased by 52 percent since 1950. Most of that increase occurred during the "baby boom" years of the 1950s and early 1960s, when record numbers of children were born in these prosperous post-World War II years.

During the 1970s and 1980s, the number of children initially declined and then grew slowly.

Beginning in 1990, the rate of growth in the number of children increased, although not as rapidly as during the baby boom. These trends gave rise to the terms "baby bust" or "birth dearth," and "echo baby boom."

In 2000, there were approximately equal numbers of children—between 23 and 25 million—in each age group 0-5, 6-11 and 12-17 years of age. In 1950 and 1960, there were more children under age

Most Important Changes

- The national child and youth population has increased 12,352,812 in one year.
- Teton County experienced the greatest positive percent change in children from birth to 18 at 32.5 percent.
- Carbon County experienced the greatest negitive percent change in children from birth to 18 at -22.1 percent.

Child and Youth Population

6 than there were ages 6-11 or 12-17, reflecting the large number of babies being born during these years.

Though children represent a smaller proportion of the population today than they did in 1950, they are still a substantial segment of the U.S. population and will remain so in the coming decades.

In 2000, children under age 18 made up 26 percent of the population, down from 36 percent in 1960 at the end of the baby boom.

Projections by the U.S. Census Bureau predict that this proportion will drop further—to 24 percent—by the year 2010 and will remain at that level through 2030.

In contrast, the proportion of the population ages 65 and older has increased from 8 percent in 1950 to 13 percent in 2000. That percentage is projected to increase to 20 percent by the year 2030.

Together, children and senior citizens make up the dependent population, that is, those persons considered economically inactive because of their age.

Children's share of the dependent population fell from 79 percent in 1960 to 67 percent in 1990, and has remained unchanged since then. That percentage is projected to continue to decline to 54 percent by the ye[illegible]030.

Increasing racial and ethnic diversity has changed the demographic makeup of the U.S. significantly since 1980, and projections through the year 2030 show continued diversification.

As recently as 1980, Whites, non-Hispanic constituted 74 percent, nearly three-quarters, of the population.

A 20 percentage point decrease is predicted through 2030, which indicates the same group will represent just 53 percent of the total U.S. population.

While the Black, non-Hispanic population has remained steady at 15 percent of the population between 1980 and 2000, the Hispanic population has doubled in size, growing from 5.7 million in 1980 to 11.4 million in 2000.

Continued growth is predicted, nearly doubling in size again to 21.5 million by 2030, showing another significant increase in the Hispanic population.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population has shown growth, increasing from 2 percent of the population to a projected 7 percent by 2030.

The fertility rate in the United States dropped dramatically between 1960 and 1980 from 118.0 to 68.4 live birth per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44.

The declines occurred in all age groups and among both Whites and Blacks. Fertility rates for Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives were not tabulated separately in 1960.

Since 1980, the fertility rate has remained between 65 and 71 live births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44.

In 1999, the fertility rate was 65.9 live births per 1,000 women in this age group.

During the 1960s, age-specific birth rates—the number of births per thousand women in a given age group—were highest among women ages 20 to 24.

This pattern began to change during the 1980s as more and more women delayed childbearing.

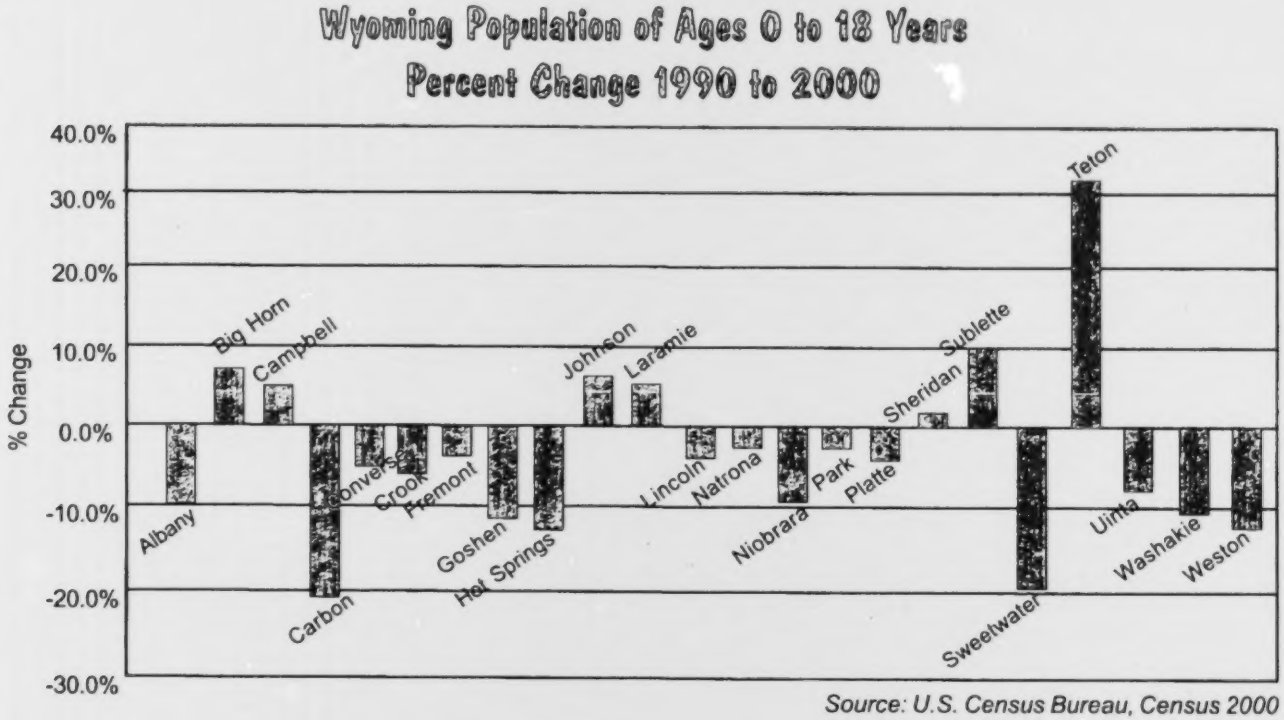
Since 1983, women ages 25 to 29 have had the highest age-specific fertility rates, followed closely by women ages 20 to 24.

There is widespread policy interest in teenage childbearing. Between 1960 and 1985, birth rates for teens ages 15 to 19 dropped from 89.1 to 51.0 per 1,000 teen women. This trend reversed between 1985 and 1991, and the teen birth rate increased to 62.1 per 1,000 teen women.

Since 1991, the teen birth rate has again turned downward, declining to 49.6 per 1,000 teen girls by 1999. The birth rate for non-Hispanic Black teens has remained more than twice that of White teens since 1960.

In 1999, the birth rate for Black teens ages 15 to 19 was 83.7 per 1,000 girls compared to 34 per 1,000 non-Hispanic White teen girls. The highest teenage childbearing rates, however, are found among Hispanic teens. In 1999, the teen childbearing rate among Hispanics was 93.4 for girls ages 15 to 19.

Child and Youth Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Population of Ages 0 to 18 Years
Percent Change 1990 to 2000, Continued

	Percent Change
Albany	-10.9%
Big Horn	4.7%
Campbell	1.0%
Carbon	-22.1%
Converse	-5.5%
Crook	-6.2%
Fremont	-5.2%
Goshen	-11.5%
Hot Springs	-12.7%
Johnson	4.9%
Laramie	3.5%
Lincoln	-5.1%
Natrona	-1.8%
Niobrara	-9.0%
Park	-2.3%
Platte	-2.9%
Sheridan	1.9%
Sublette	10.1%
Sweetwater	-16.6%
Teton	32.5%
Uinta	-6.8%
Washakie	-10.4%
Weston	-14.4%
Total	-3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Population by Age by County 2000

	Ages										
	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albany	343	323	332	316	316	326	285	333	302	329	332
Big Horn	161	152	162	146	160	174	173	158	181	210	186
Campbell	475	513	528	470	498	508	547	534	559	609	570
Carbon	173	188	173	183	179	183	187	187	202	197	211
Converse	154	135	136	168	177	177	149	192	192	205	191
Crook	61	65	53	58	69	67	78	76	89	83	85
Fremont	474	495	466	448	460	467	514	501	547	580	511
Goshen	145	145	139	148	149	120	180	127	186	184	193
Hot Springs	48	58	44	37	48	38	46	57	51	71	61
Johnson	65	80	66	81	74	84	88	98	97	101	107
Laramie	1,078	1,100	1,075	1,078	1,053	1,133	1,145	1,251	1,196	1,201	1,210
Lincoln	206	205	195	188	194	202	237	234	246	277	228
Natrona	808	897	825	888	884	894	927	898	957	955	1,068
Niobrara	14	22	23	34	22	20	22	37	29	34	35
Park	271	269	309	290	287	274	287	315	353	361	352
Platte	99	95	79	93	88	121	99	128	126	117	154
Sheridan	298	257	289	301	262	286	328	366	324	338	361
Sublette	66	68	59	78	77	60	94	79	84	80	89
Sweetwater	524	548	500	513	495	485	575	559	612	611	569
Teton	208	177	190	193	173	201	177	184	199	204	221
Uinta	309	328	314	310	360	306	345	322	321	351	403
Washakie	92	104	100	97	95	105	94	109	135	131	155
Weston	58	79	70	78	63	55	77	77	72	76	89
Wyoming	6,130	6,303	6,127	6,196	6,183	6,286	6,654	6,822	7,060	7,305	7,381

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Population by Age by County 2000, Continued

	Ages								Total Under 18	Total Population	Median Age
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Albany	299	313	334	336	349	351	375	846	6,740	32,014	26.7
Big Horn	177	220	203	196	185	230	213	202	3,489	11,461	38.7
Campbell	585	631	645	674	733	708	669	573	11,029	33,698	32.2
Carbon	198	213	233	250	259	271	285	250	4,022	15,639	38.9
Converse	185	201	227	231	226	225	259	189	3,619	12,052	37.5
Crook	99	91	119	111	126	114	137	93	1,674	5,887	40.2
Fremont	602	561	629	680	618	636	638	597	10,424	35,804	37.7
Goshen	176	186	185	190	205	190	185	228	3,261	12,538	40
Hot Springs	67	69	70	84	74	73	70	76	1,142	4,882	44.2
Johnson	101	95	91	118	110	112	144	100	1,812	7,075	43
Laramie	1,198	1,190	1,215	1,244	1,259	1,233	1,164	1,112	22,135	81,607	35.3
Lincoln	285	276	298	284	309	302	335	269	4,770	14,573	36.8
Natrona	970	1,001	1,023	1,035	1,130	1,032	1,108	1,116	18,416	66,533	36.4
Niobrara	35	32	36	35	40	35	39	33	577	2,407	42.8
Park	374	401	417	402	469	413	458	450	6,752	25,786	39.8
Platte	129	145	145	133	162	160	160	139	2,372	8,807	41.2
Sheridan	359	386	382	429	495	477	474	401	6,813	26,560	40.6
Sublette	109	94	98	99	93	101	98	63	1,589	5,920	39.8
Sweetwater	601	639	699	698	702	745	794	687	11,556	37,613	34.2
Teton	227	207	208	216	209	236	202	181	3,813	18,251	35
Uinta	360	411	399	426	425	469	446	398	7,003	19,742	31.4
Washakie	122	133	135	157	155	191	148	123	2,381	8,289	39.4
Weston	108	90	121	103	124	127	131	132	1,730	6,644	40.7
Wyoming	7,366	7,585	7,912	8,131	8,457	8,431	8,532	8,258	137,119	493,782	36.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Male Population by Age by County 2000

	Ages										
	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albany	175	168	180	173	166	154	144	175	153	178	178
Big Horn	77	72	78	76	84	76	90	78	102	117	98
Campbell	260	281	293	232	257	272	269	283	260	321	288
Carbon	102	101	57	97	94	94	109	94	106	101	123
Converse	86	70	73	79	106	92	80	106	106	102	87
Crook	26	34	30	23	36	32	42	46	45	44	50
Fremont	246	264	220	232	235	241	243	256	297	305	261
Goshen	80	76	75	69	78	67	98	72	93	108	92
Hot Springs	24	27	16	18	20	18	25	32	29	37	24
Johnson	29	42	30	41	41	37	47	47	51	54	57
Laramie	590	557	529	551	531	549	610	636	595	611	625
Lincoln	107	97	95	80	114	95	117	125	142	161	111
Natrona	390	490	431	462	445	440	476	472	495	477	542
Niobrara	8	16	8	18	10	14	8	24	13	22	22
Park	153	123	151	155	139	131	145	153	170	188	198
Platte	59	43	45	38	43	55	48	65	69	64	81
Sheridan	148	125	138	153	130	158	176	188	162	171	199
Sublette	25	41	32	37	37	28	50	37	43	44	49
Sweetwater	278	282	244	259	247	250	312	283	309	306	283
Teton	95	102	98	102	100	103	83	93	107	99	120
Uinta	175	166	168	143	193	162	178	180	162	174	214
Washakie	53	49	42	45	50	53	46	60	61	58	76
Weston	25	44	34	40	36	29	44	30	31	46	37
Wyoming	3,211	3,270	3,067	3,123	3,192	3,150	3,440	3,535	3,601	3,788	3,815

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Male Population by Age by County 2000, Continued

	Ages								Total Under 18	Total Population	Median Age
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Albany	165	157	179	177	166	183	191	432	3,494	16,529	25.8
Big Horn	94	129	100	102	101	111	114	110	1,809	5,735	37.4
Campbell	294	344	330	377	392	358	340	278	5,729	17,308	31.6
Carbon	96	101	122	116	123	140	145	137	2,058	8,376	38.4
Converse	97	98	113	115	111	118	137	98	1,874	6,007	37
Crook	59	44	56	56	55	58	71	50	857	2,979	40.2
Fremont	307	301	323	355	301	357	311	296	5,351	17,740	36.8
Goshen	94	98	95	106	99	107	98	107	1,712	6,234	38.7
Hot Springs	33	40	34	51	43	40	36	40	587	2,348	43.4
Johnson	53	46	46	70	59	57	66	53	926	3,476	42.1
Laramie	628	589	604	625	615	621	614	624	11,304	40,989	34
Lincoln	140	132	143	146	150	153	185	149	2,442	7,360	36.7
Natrona	496	547	536	515	595	537	543	561	9,450	32,872	35.4
Niobrara	18	18	20	20	21	13	25	18	316	1,174	42.2
Park	208	200	198	199	221	208	226	235	3,401	12,562	39.3
Platte	73	66	66	72	83	70	77	75	1,192	4,346	41
Sheridan	191	178	175	224	253	231	241	209	3,450	13,001	40
Sublette	54	51	50	46	52	56	46	34	812	3,023	39.8
Sweetwater	309	313	355	352	391	394	413	371	5,951	19,026	34.3
Teton	111	107	122	97	126	126	107	98	1,996	9,733	34
Uinta	192	205	208	225	236	252	242	226	3,701	10,054	30.5
Washakie	64	76	74	88	86	116	76	67	1,240	4,132	38.6
Weston	60	41	56	52	65	58	75	64	867	3,373	40.1
Wyoming	3,836	3,881	4,005	4,186	4,344	4,364	4,379	4,332	70,519	248,374	35.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Female Population by Age by County 2000

	Ages										
	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albany	168	155	152	143	150	172	141	158	149	151	154
Big Horn	84	80	84	70	76	88	83	80	79	83	88
Campbell	215	232	235	238	241	236	278	251	299	288	282
Carbon	71	87	86	86	85	89	78	93	96	96	88
Converse	68	65	63	89	71	85	69	86	86	103	104
Crook	35	31	23	35	33	35	36	30	44	39	35
Fremont	228	231	246	216	225	226	271	245	250	275	250
Goshen	65	70	64	79	71	53	82	55	93	76	101
Hot Springs	24	31	28	19	28	20	21	25	22	34	37
Johnson	36	38	36	40	33	47	41	51	46	47	50
Laramie	488	543	546	527	522	584	535	615	601	590	585
Lincoln	99	108	100	108	80	107	120	109	104	116	117
Natrona	418	407	394	426	439	454	451	426	462	478	526
Niobrara	6	6	15	16	12	6	14	13	16	12	13
Park	118	146	158	135	148	143	142	162	183	173	154
Platte	40	52	34	55	45	66	51	63	57	53	73
Sheridan	150	132	151	148	132	128	152	178	162	167	162
Sublette	41	27	27	41	40	32	44	42	41	36	40
Sweetwater	246	266	256	254	248	235	263	276	303	305	286
Teton	113	75	92	91	73	98	94	91	92	105	101
Uinta	134	162	146	167	167	144	167	142	159	177	189
Washakie	39	55	58	52	45	52	48	59	74	73	79
Weston	33	35	36	38	27	26	33	48	41	30	52
Wyoming	2,919	3,034	3,030	3,073	2,991	3,126	3,214	3,289	3,459	3,507	3,566

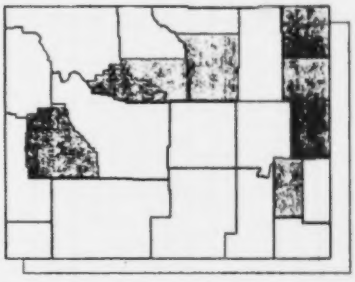
Child and Youth Population

Wyoming Female Population by Age by County 2000, Continued

	Ages								Total Under 18	Total Population	Median Age
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Albany	134	156	155	159	183	168	184	413	3,245	15,485	28
Big Horn	83	91	103	94	84	119	99	92	1,660	5,726	39.8
Campbell	291	287	315	297	341	350	329	295	5,300	16,390	32.8
Carbon	102	112	111	134	136	131	140	113	1,934	7,263	39.4
Converse	88	103	114	116	115	107	122	91	1,745	6,045	37.9
Crook	40	47	63	55	71	56	66	43	817	2,908	40.2
Fremont	295	260	306	325	318	279	327	301	5,074	18,064	38.5
Goshen	82	88	90	84	106	83	87	121	1,550	6,304	41.3
Hot Springs	34	29	36	33	31	43	34	36	565	2,534	45.1
Johnson	48	49	45	48	51	55	78	47	886	3,599	43.8
Laramie	570	592	611	619	644	612	550	488	10,822	40,621	36.5
Lincoln	146	144	155	138	159	149	150	120	2,329	7,213	37
Natrona	474	454	487	520	535	495	565	555	8,966	33,661	37.3
Niobrara	17	14	16	15	19	22	14	15	261	1,233	43.4
Park	166	201	219	203	248	205	232	215	3,351	13,224	40.3
Platte	56	79	79	61	79	90	83	64	1,180	4,461	41.3
Sheridan	168	208	207	205	242	246	233	192	3,363	13,559	41
Sublette	55	43	48	53	41	45	52	29	777	2,897	39.7
Sweetwater	292	326	344	346	311	351	381	316	5,605	18,587	34.2
Teton	116	100	86	119	83	110	95	83	1,817	8,518	35.8
Uinta	168	206	191	201	189	217	204	172	3,302	9,688	32.2
Washakie	58	27	61	69	69	75	72	56	1,121	4,157	40.2
Weston	48	49	65	51	59	69	56	68	864	3,271	41.1
Wyoming	3,531	3,665	3,907	3,945	4,114	4,077	4,153	3,925	66,534	245,408	37.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Births



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

Number of live births. Data are reported by place of residence and not place of birth.

Wyoming

The number of births to Wyoming residents increased from 6,122 in 1999 to 6,254 in 2000. After declining from a high of 11,053 in 1982 to 6,261 in 1995, the number of resident births has varied between 6,122 and 6,372.

Counties posting the largest numerical increases in 2000 were Natrona (+57), Laramie (+55) and Carbon (+38). Sweetwater (-25) and Platte (-19) counties recorded the largest decreases.

Wyoming's crude birth rate rose slightly from a record low of 12.4 births per 1,000 population in 1999 to 12.7 in 2000. Through the 1970s and early 80s, Wyoming's crude birth rate consistently exceeded the U.S. rate. County birth rates were highest for Uinta (15.3), Campbell (14.7) and Laramie (14.2) counties. Rates were lowest for Johnson (8.5), Hot Springs (8.6), Platte (9.1) and Sublette (9.1) counties.

Nationally

In 1999, there were nearly 4.0 million births in the United States. Twenty-seven percent of the births were to women ages 25 to 29, 25 percent were to women 20 to 24 and 23 percent were to women 30 to 34 years of age.

The percentage of births occurring to older women (those 30 and older) has increased since the mid-1980s.

In 1980, 20 percent of all births were to women ages 30 and older.

In 1999, the proportion of all births to women age 30 and older had increased to 36 percent.

About 60 percent of all births were to White, non-Hispanic women, 15 percent to Black women and 20 percent to women of Hispanic origin. Most births are to women who have at least a high school degree.

In 1999, 22 percent of births were to women who had less than a high school education, 32 percent were to high school graduates and 46 percent were to women with one or more years of college. A healthy birth is defined as a birth with the following characteristics: a 5-minute Apgar score of 7 or more out of 10, weight at birth of at least 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.), a gestational age of at least 37 weeks and maternal receipt of prenatal care within the first trimester. The Apgar score is a numerical expression of the physical condition of an infant shortly after delivery and is used to predict the newborn's chance of survival. The score considers five characteristics—heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability and color, with the total score ranging between 1 and 10.

Most Important Changes

- In 2000, there were 6,254 births in Wyoming. This is 132 more births than in 1999.
- The state's general fertility rate was 59.8 births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years of age. This was 11.4 percent below the national rate of 67.5.
- Uinta County had the highest birth rate of 15.3 where Plate and Sublette Counties had the lowest birth rate of 9.1 each.

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Births

Births and Rates per 1,000 by County of Residence
Wyoming, 1996-2000

Residence	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
U.S Rate	--	14.7	--	14.5	--	14.7	--	14.5	--	14.8
Wyoming	6,286	13.1	6,372	13.3	6,248	13.0	6,122	12.8	6,254	12.7
Albany	396	12.9	387	13.0	355	12.4	352	12.1	359	11.2
Big Horn	152	13.6	150	13.5	145	12.8	148	13.2	147	12.8
Campbell	426	13.3	466	14.5	479	14.8	469	14.3	494	14.7
Carbon	189	11.9	155	9.9	187	12.0	151	9.8	189	12.1
Converse	147	12.1	156	12.7	134	10.9	160	12.9	153	12.7
Crook	72	12.5	50	8.6	62	10.7	59	10.2	59	10.0
Fremont	460	12.8	487	13.5	505	14.0	481	13.3	482	13.5
Goshen	148	11.6	155	12.0	154	12.0	135	10.7	139	11.1
Hot Springs	36	7.8	44	9.4	51	11.0	48	10.7	42	8.6
Johnson	73	10.9	75	11.1	53	7.8	64	9.3	60	8.5
Laramie	1,161	14.7	1,177	15.0	1,111	14.1	1,106	14.0	1,161	14.2
Lincoln	198	14.2	184	13.3	174	12.6	189	13.5	184	12.6
Natrona	887	13.9	845	13.3	833	13.2	846	13.4	903	13.6
Niobrara	36	13.6	26	9.8	25	9.3	25	9.3	24	10.0
Park	277	10.9	310	12.1	309	12.0	260	10.2	262	10.2
Platte	86	10.2	97	11.3	94	10.9	99	11.5	80	9.1
Sheridan	276	11.0	285	11.3	261	10.4	275	11.0	265	10.0
Sublette	55	9.9	65	11.5	57	9.9	65	11.2	54	9.1
Sweetwater	522	13.0	555	14.0	587	14.8	543	13.8	518	13.8
Teton	164	12.1	187	13.5	162	11.4	190	13.1	198	10.8
Uinta	338	16.7	346	17.1	325	15.9	294	14.5	302	15.3
Washakie	97	11.3	103	11.9	100	11.5	102	11.9	106	12.8
Weston	83	12.6	64	9.8	77	11.8	60	9.4	73	11.0
Yellowstone NP	7	--	3	--	8	--	1	--	0	--

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Births

Births by Gender, Race of Mother, Origin of Mother and County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

Residence	Total	Gender		Race of Mother					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Native American	Other	Unknown	Hispanic Origin*
Wyoming	6,254	3,148	3,106	5,863	56	267	62	6	568
Albany	359	167	192	345	1	6	6	1	27
Big Horn	147	71	76	143	0	3	1	0	14
Campbell	494	253	241	478	0	7	8	1	23
Carbon	189	89	100	181	1	5	2	0	37
Converse	153	82	71	151	0	2	0	0	14
Crook	59	33	26	57	0	1	1	0	0
Fremont	482	242	240	305	0	176	1	0	17
Goshen	139	78	61	138	0	1	0	0	18
Hot Springs	42	18	24	41	0	0	1	0	3
Johnson	60	26	34	60	0	0	0	0	4
Laramie	1,161	588	573	1,077	46	13	25	0	167
Lincoln	184	89	95	180	0	2	2	0	5
Natrona	903	464	439	866	5	27	3	2	43
Niobrara	24	12	12	23	1	0	0	0	1
Park	262	132	130	253	0	7	2	0	21
Platte	80	43	37	78	0	1	1	0	4
Sheridan	265	126	139	260	0	4	1	0	7
Sublette	54	26	28	53	0	0	1	0	0
Sweetwater	518	271	247	510	2	2	4	0	65
Teton	198	100	98	195	0	2	1	0	53
Uinta	302	144	158	296	0	2	2	2	21
Washakie	106	56	50	105	0	1	0	0	23
Weston	73	38	35	68	0	5	0	0	1

*Births to mothers of Hispanic origin are also included in appropriate race totals. Race of Mothers data includes only those mothers reporting.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Births

Births by Live Birth Order by County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

Residence	Total	Live Birth Order						
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th & Over	Unknown
Wyoming	6,254	2,525	2,054	989	420	146	119	1
Albany	359	170	117	45	17	5	5	0
Big Horn	147	47	44	23	19	9	5	0
Campbell	494	182	188	89	24	5	5	1
Carbon	189	83	66	27	6	6	1	0
Converse	153	46	56	24	18	5	4	0
Crook	59	21	23	8	6	1	0	0
Fremont	482	199	141	74	36	17	15	0
Goshen	139	59	42	24	9	4	1	0
Hot Springs	42	19	14	5	3	1	0	0
Johnson	60	22	26	7	4	1	0	0
Laramie	1,161	480	398	180	68	20	15	0
Lincoln	184	62	44	41	22	8	7	0
Natrona	903	363	277	159	74	11	19	0
Niobrara	24	10	9	2	1	1	1	0
Park	262	106	77	46	19	5	9	0
Platte	80	43	20	8	7	1	1	0
Sheridan	265	122	80	37	16	6	4	0
Sublette	54	22	17	8	6	1	0	0
Sweetwater	518	191	188	83	31	14	11	0
Teton	198	103	59	29	7	0	0	0
Uinta	302	104	103	45	19	16	15	0
Washakie	106	47	32	11	8	7	1	0
Weston	73	24	33	14	0	2	0	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Births

Births by Method of Delivery by County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

Residence	Total	Vaginal		Cesarean			Not Stated
		Total	VBAC*	Total	Primary	Repeat	
Wyoming	6,254	5,031	127	1,223	761	462	0
Albany	359	283	10	76	49	27	0
Big Horn	147	114	2	33	27	6	0
Campbell	494	395	19	99	59	40	0
Carbon	189	148	4	41	20	21	0
Converse	153	110	1	43	24	19	0
Crook	59	47	0	12	6	6	0
Fremont	482	372	10	110	78	32	0
Goshen	139	122	2	17	15	2	0
Hot Springs	42	26	0	16	13	3	0
Johnson	60	47	2	13	9	4	0
Laramie	1,161	970	27	191	114	77	0
Lincoln	184	143	3	41	22	19	0
Natrona	903	755	1	148	79	69	0
Niobrara	24	15	0	9	6	3	0
Park	262	214	6	48	31	17	0
Platte	80	62	1	18	13	5	0
Sheridan	265	183	2	82	57	25	0
Sublette	54	45	0	9	5	4	0
Sweetwater	518	448	20	70	37	33	0
Teton	198	162	2	36	25	11	0
Uinta	302	244	10	58	37	21	0
Washakie	106	73	1	33	20	13	0
Weston	73	53	4	20	15	5	0

*Vaginal birth after a previous cesarean section.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Births

Breastfeeding Facts

OBSERVATIONS

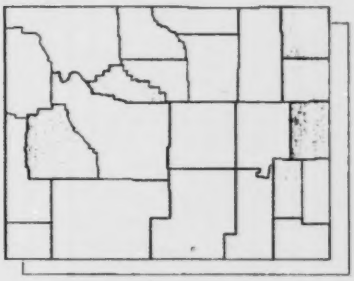
- In 1999, 79 percent of Wyoming women surveyed by Ross Pharmaceutical (which does an annual survey of breastfeeding rates) reported breastfeeding at hospital discharge, compared to 67.2 percent nationally. Of Wyoming women receiving WIC (Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program) surveyed, 71.4 percent reported breastfeeding at hospital discharge, compared to 56 percent nationally.
- In 1999, 30.4 percent of Wyoming women surveyed by Ross Pharmaceutical survey reported breastfeeding at six months, compared to 30.7 percent nationally. Of Wyoming women recieving WIC surveyed, 19.3 percent reported breastfeeding at six months, compared to 19.9 percent nationally.
- The Healthy People 2010 goal is to increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of mothers breastfeeding their babies in the early postpartum to at least 50 percent at 6 months old, and at least 25 percent at 1 year.
- Data on disparities are not currently available for Wyoming women. Nationally, the highest rates of breastfeeding in 1999 occured among mothers that were White or Hispanic, college educated, over 30 years of age, did not participate in the WIC program and lived in the Mountain or Pacific regions of the United States.
- The largest increases in the initiation of breastfeeding between 1990 and 1999 occurred among mothers who have been historically less likely to breastfeed: women who are Black, receiving WIC benefits, less educated, younger in age and living in the South Atlantic region of the county.
- Counties were asked in the Maternal and Child Health Systems Enhancement Survey to rate the adequacy of their breastfeeding networks. Forty-four percent of counties responding reported they had a breastfeeding support network but it was inadequate. Nine percent reported no breastfeeding support network and 39 percent reported their network was adequate. One county rated their network between adequate and inadequate.

SERIOUSNESS

- The benefits of breastfeeding include decreased new cases or severity of diarrhea, respiratory infections and ear infections, among others and reduced the cost to the family. In addition, breastfeeding has been shown to improve maternal health, with demonstrated effects, including reduction in postpartum bleeding, earlier return to pre-pregnancy weight, reduced risk of pre-menopausal breast cancer and reduced risk of osteoporosis, continuing long after the postpartum period. In general, the American Academy of Pediatrics considers breastfeeding to be the ideal method of feeding and nurturing infants.
- A DHHS (Department of Health and Human Services) technical bulletin on breastfeeding cites studies that have shown an association between breastfeeding and a reduced incidence of childhood lymphoma, diabetes and Crohn's disease.

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Unintended Pregnancy



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Defintion

Pregnancies which were not planned or intended at the time of conception by the birth mother.

Wyoming

No comprehensive data are available in Wyoming on the overall population of unintended pregnancies, although there are some data available for specific populations.

Of the 1,016 deliveries to Wyoming Best Beginning program clients, 778 or 77 percent reported their pregnancies were unintended (22 of the 23 counties reporting).

Approximately 88 percent of clients in Wyoming's Home Visiting for Pregnant and Parenting Families stated their pregnancies were unintended.

In 1998, 74 percent of pregnant clients at Wyoming's Title X Family Planning Clinics reported that their pregnancies were unintented.

Younger women (less than age 20) had the highest rates.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase the percentage of pregnancies that are intended to 70 percent.

In 2000, 63 percent of pregnant clients at Wyoming's Title X and Non-Title X Family Planning Clinics reported that their current pregnancies were unintended.

Women between the ages of 20 and 24 had the highest rates. No data are available in Wyoming on the percentage of unintended pregnancies resulting in live births.

Data from the 13 states in the Center for Disease Control's Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) reported a prevalence of unintended pregnancy for those giving birth ranged from 34 percent in Maine to 50 percent in Oklahoma and South Carolina.

PRAMS data reveal that women reporting an unintended pregnancy are more likely to be younger (less that age 20), have less than a high school education, be African American and receive Medicaid.

With an unintended pregnancy, a mother is less likely to seek prenatal care in the first trimester and more likely not to obtain prenatal care at all during her pregnancy.

She is less likely to breastfeed and more likely to expose the fetus to harmful substances, such as tobacco and alcohol.

The child of such a pregnancy is at greater risk of low birth weight, dying in its first year, being abused and not receiving sufficient resources for healthy development.

This data originates from the Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005. This report contain data that will not be updated until 2005.

Most Important Changes

- Mothers who have unintended pregnancies are less likely to seek prenatal care, less likely to breastfeed and more likely to expose the fetus to tobacco and alcohol.
- The Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase the precentage of intended pregnancies to 70 percent.

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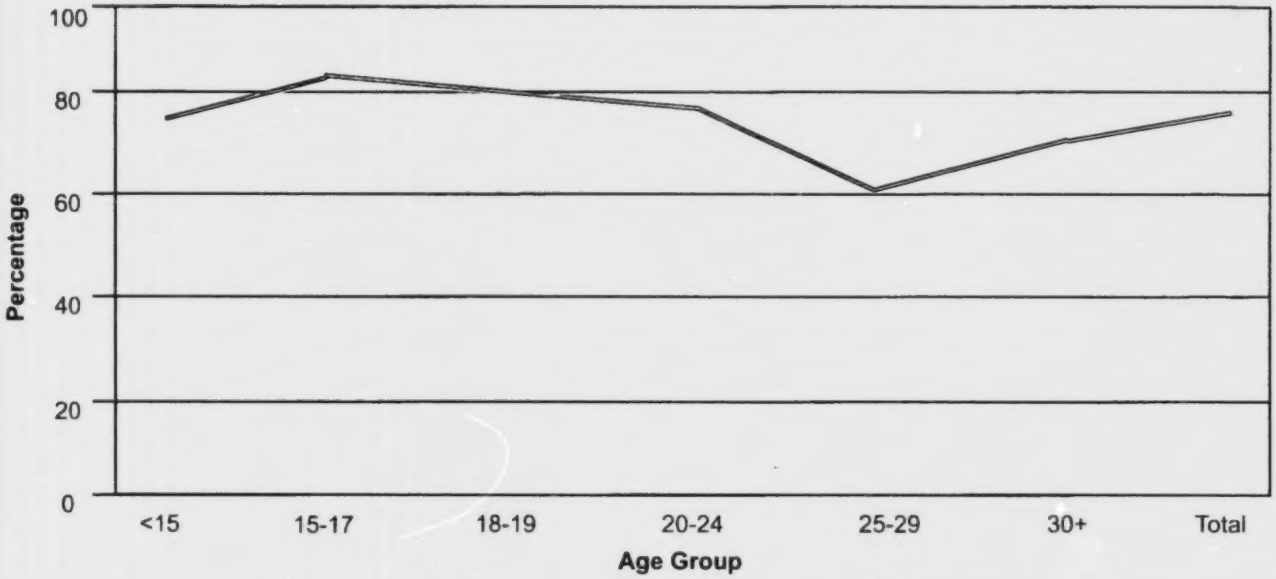
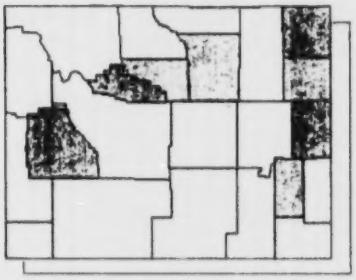
Unintended Pregnancy

Percentage of Pregnancies Unintended by Age
Wyoming Family Planning Clinics, 1998



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Low Birth Weight Babies



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Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

Low birth weight babies are infants born weighing less than five and one-half pounds or 2,500 grams.

Data are reported by place of mother's residence, and not place of infant's birth.

Rates are calculated by dividing the number of low birth weight babies by the number of total live births.

Wyoming

The number of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams increased from 511 in 1999 to 517 in 2000.

The incidence of low birth weight remained unchanged at 8.3 percent of the resident births.

Nationally, the percentage of low birth weight has been 7.6 percent for the past three years.

Wyoming's low birth weight percentage for infants born to White mothers was once again the highest in the nation.

While the state's low birth weight percentage is higher than the nation's, the incidence of very low birth weight, under 1,500 grams, is consistently below the nation's rate.

In 2000, there were 64 very low weight births, 1.02 percent of the total. The comparable national percentage was 1.43 percent.

Levels of low birth weight vary by race and origin of mother. The incidence of low birth weight is lower for births to Hispanic mothers than non-Hispanic mothers and for Native American mothers than for mothers of other racial groups.

Nationally

Babies born weighing less that 2,500 grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.) face an increased risk of physical and developmental complications and death.

These babies account for four-fifths of all neonatal deaths (deaths under 28 days of age) and are 24 times more likely to die during the first year than are heavier infants.

Although slight declines were seen in the early 1980s, overall the percentage of all infants born at low birthweight has increased steadily since 1985, when 6.8 percent of infants were born at low birthweight, compared with 7.6 percent in 1999.

Babies born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy are at greatly elevated risk of low birthweight, a finding documented in birth certificate data as well as in numerous other studies.

In 1999, 12.1 percent of infants born to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams compared with 7.2 percent of births to nonsmokers.

The low birth weight risk is heightened as the number of cigarettes increases, although low birth weight is elevated even among babies born to the lightest smokers (one to five cigarettes daily).

Most Important Changes

- The incidence of low birth weight remained unchanged at 8.3 percent of the resident births.
- Wyoming's low birth weight percentage for infants born to White mothers was one again the highest in the nation.
- The number of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams increased from 511 in 1999 to 517 in 2000.

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Low Birth Weight Babies

Futhermore, advancing maternal age exacerbates the risk, probably a consequence of the much greater cigarette consumption among older women.

Multiple births are more likely than singletons to be born either preterm or low birthweight. Multiples comprised only 3 percent of all births in 1999, but 23 percent of all low birth weight infants and 25 percent of very low birth weight.

Multiple birth rates generally rise with increasing the maternal age, with the rate peaking for mothers 45 to 54 years of age.

The rising multiple birth rate and the accompanying high risk for these births has increased measures of perinatal health at the national and state levels.

Low birth weight rates are substantially higher among Black infants than among other races and Hispanics. Among Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics, there are important subgroup differences.

Since 1970, Chinese women have consistently had the lowest percentage of low-weight births, and Filipino women have had the highest among Asian/Pacific Islander women. Among Hispanics, Mexican American women have generally had the lowest percentage of low birth weight infants, and Puerto Rican women have had the highest.

For women in all age groups, there was a decline in the percentage of low-weight births between 1970 and 1985. Since 1985, however, that percentage increased slightly across nearly all age groups.

It is interesting to note that women under age 15 consistently have the highest rates of low-weight births of any age group, but for women in all other age groups, the rates have generally stayed within 1.5 percentage points of their 1970 rate. Babies born weighing less than 1,500 grams (3 lbs. 4 oz.) are at particularly high risk of severe physical and developmental complications and death. Advances in medical technology in recent years have made it possible for increasing numbers of very low birth weight infants to survive; however, these babies are 96 times more likely to die during the first year of life than babies weighing at least 2,500 grams.

The percentage of infants born at very low birth weight has increased steadily since the early 1980s, by 25 percent overall since 1981.

The percentage of babies born at very low birth weight varies by race and Hispanic origin. For White, non-Hispanic, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander infants, the percentage of very low-weight births was about 1 percent in 1999. However, the percentage of Black infants born at very low birth weight is considerably higher.

In 1970, 2.4 percent of all infants born to Black mothers weighted 1,500 grams or less, a percentage that has increased to 3.2 in 1999.

The percentage of very low birth weight has increased steadily for all groups since the early 1980s. A woman's age is an important factor in the likelihood of very low birth weight, particularly at the youngest ages. The percentage of very low birth weight infants born to women under age 15 was 3.24 percent in 1999, compared to 1.27 percent for women 25-29 years.

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems.

Some of the risks faced by low birth weight babies have been captured in data linking information from birth and death certificates. Although low birth weight babies were only 7.6 percent of all births in 1999, they accounted for nearly 66 percent of infant deaths that year.

The risk of dying during the first year of life for low birth weight babies (60.5 deaths per 1,000 births) is 24 times that for babies of normal birth weight. (2.5 deaths per 1,000 births).

Nationally, 301,183 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1999. Low birth weight babies represented 7.6

percent of all births in 1999, compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This illustrates that low birth weight births have risen by 9 percent over the 1990-1999 period.

The increase in the share of births weighing less than 2,500 grams is related to the increase in multiple births. The number of twins, triplets and higher-order multiple births increased from 96,893 (2.3 percent of all births) in 1990 to 121,628 (3.1 percent) in 1999.

According to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 57 percent of multiple birth babies are low birth weight compared to 6 percent of single birth babies. The NCHS links the rise of multiple births, especially that of higher-order multiple births, to two other trends. First, efforts to enhance fertility (such as fertility drugs, in vitro fertilization and other procedures) are more widespread that ever before. Second, more women who are having children are older; women in their 30s are more likely to have a multiple birth than women in their 20s, even without fertility therapy.

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low Weight Births by County of Residence
Wyoming, 1996-2000

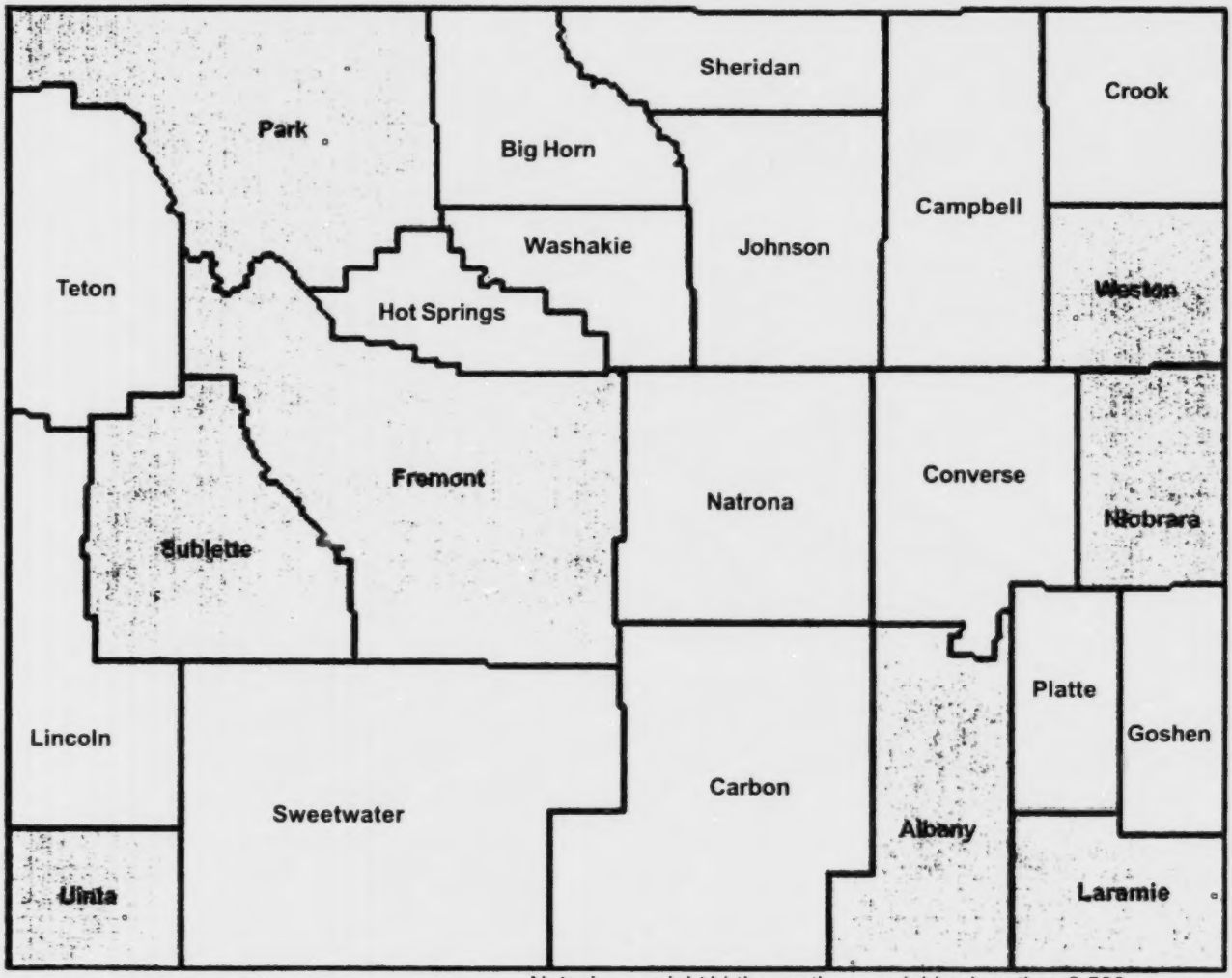
Residence	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		1996-2000
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Numb-er	Percent	Percent
U.S. Percent	--	7.4	--	7.5	--	7.6	--	7.6	--	7.6	7.5
Wyoming	530	8.4	572	9.0	555	8.9	511	8.3	517	8.3	8.6
Albany	41	10.4	44	11.4	44	12.4	27	7.7	31	8.6	10.1
Big Horn	7	4.6	10	6.7	11	7.6	9	6.1	12	8.2	6.6
Campbell	26	6.1	40	8.6	35	7.3	29	6.2	30	6.1	6.9
Carbon	14	7.4	17	11.0	17	9.1	13	8.6	9	4.8	8.0
Converse	5	3.4	6	3.8	9	6.7	7	4.4	17	11.1	5.9
Crook	2	2.8	3	6.0	4	6.5	4	6.8	0	0.0	4.3
Fremont	44	9.6	35	7.2	47	9.3	47	9.8	39	8.1	8.8
Goshen	8	5.4	7	4.5	8	5.2	4	3.0	8	5.8	4.8
Hot Springs	1	2.8	2	4.5	2	3.9	5	10.4	4	9.5	6.3
Johnson	6	8.2	6	8.0	2	3.8	6	9.4	3	5.0	7.1
Laramie	126	10.9	139	11.8	103	9.3	106	9.6	137	11.8	10.7
Lincoln	17	8.6	16	8.7	15	8.6	18	9.5	14	7.6	8.6
Natrona	70	7.9	71	8.4	61	7.3	75	8.9	59	6.5	7.8
Niobrara	6	16.7	2	7.7	1	4.0	1	4.0	1	4.2	8.1
Park	24	8.7	29	9.4	31	10.0	29	11.2	20	7.6	9.4
Platte	6	7.0	9	9.3	5	5.3	8	8.1	6	7.5	7.5
Sheridan	15	5.4	20	7.0	20	7.7	16	5.8	26	9.8	7.1
Sublette	4	7.3	4	6.2	7	12.3	5	7.7	6	11.1	8.8
Sweetwater	44	8.4	42	7.6	61	10.4	44	8.1	37	7.1	8.4
Teton	11	6.7	14	7.5	17	10.5	15	7.9	16	8.1	8.1
Uinta	37	10.9	45	13.0	37	11.4	30	10.2	33	10.9	11.3
Washakie	8	8.2	5	4.9	12	12.0	6	5.9	7	6.6	7.5
Weston	8	9.6	6	9.4	6	7.8	7	11.7	2	2.7	8.1

Note: Low weight births are those weighing less than 2,500 grams.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Low Birth Weight Babies

Percentage of Low Weight Births by County of Residence, 1996-2000



Note: Low weight births are those weighing less than 2,500 grams.

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births

- 4.3 to 6.6
- 7.9 to 8.6
- 6.7 to 7.8
- 8.7 to 11.3

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

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Low Birth Weight Babies

Weight at Birth by County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

Residence	Total	Low Weight*		Weight in Grams							
		Number	Percent	Under 500	500-999	1000-1499	1500-1999	2000-2499	2500-4499	4500+	Unknown
Wyoming	6,254	517	8.3	4	23	37	89	364	5,697	40	0
Albany	359	31	8.6	0	2	0	8	21	326	2	0
Big Horn	147	12	8.2	0	2	1	1	8	132	3	0
Campbell	494	30	6.1	0	2	3	8	17	461	3	0
Carbon	189	9	4.8	0	0	0	0	9	178	2	0
Converse	153	17	11.1	0	1	1	7	8	134	2	0
Crook	59	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1	0
Fremont	482	39	8.1	0	3	3	9	24	438	5	0
Goshen	139	8	5.8	0	0	0	2	6	131	0	0
Hot Springs	42	4	9.5	0	0	0	0	4	38	0	0
Johnson	60	3	5.0	0	0	1	1	1	55	2	0
Laramie	1,161	137	11.8	0	4	13	22	98	1,021	3	0
Lincoln	184	14	7.6	3	1	0	0	10	170	0	0
Natrona	903	59	6.5	0	3	8	13	35	839	5	0
Niobrara	24	1	4.2	0	0	0	0	1	22	1	0
Park	262	20	7.6	0	0	1	3	16	240	2	0
Platte	80	6	7.5	0	2	0	0	4	74	0	0
Sheridan	265	26	9.8	0	0	4	2	20	239	0	0
Sublette	54	6	11.1	0	0	0	2	4	48	0	0
Sweetwater	518	37	7.1	1	1	1	5	29	476	5	0
Teton	198	16	8.1	0	1	0	2	13	182	0	0
Uinta	302	33	10.9	0	1	1	4	27	268	1	0
Washakie	106	7	6.6	0	0	0	0	7	97	2	0
Weston	73	2	2.7	0	0	0	0	2	70	1	0

*Low weight births are those weighing less than 2,500 grams.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low Weight Births by Age of Mother and County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

Residence	Total	Age of Mother										
		<15	15-19			20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Not State-d
			Total	15-17	18-19							
Wyoming	517	1	70	22	48	176	122	93	43	12	0	0
Albany	31	0	2	1	1	13	7	3	5	1	0	0
Big Horn	12	0	3	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell	30	0	4	0	4	13	11	2	0	0	0	0
Carbon	9	1	2	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Converse	17	0	1	1	0	4	6	2	4	0	0	0
Crook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	39	0	0	0	0	6	11	14	6	2	0	0
Goshen	8	0	2	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hot Springs	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Johnson	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	137	0	16	6	10	39	35	29	12	6	0	0
Lincoln	14	0	1	1	0	4	4	5	0	0	0	0
Natrona	59	0	9	5	4	22	14	9	4	1	0	0
Niobrara	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	20	0	2	0	2	5	4	4	5	0	0	0
Platte	6	0	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	26	0	3	2	1	11	5	4	2	1	0	0
Sublette	6	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	37	0	7	2	5	16	7	3	4	0	0	0
Teton	16	0	2	1	1	3	2	9	0	0	0	0
Uinta	33	0	6	0	6	13	11	2	0	1	0	0
Washakie	7	0	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Low Birth Weight Babies

Low Birth Weight Facts

OBSERVATIONS

- In 1999, the low birth weight (LBW) rate for Wyoming was 8.3 percent compared to 7.6 percent nationally. The very low birth weight (VLBW) rate for Wyoming in 1999 was 1.0 percent compared to 1.4 percent nationally. The preterm birth rate for Wyoming was 12.2 percent in 1999 compared to 11.8 percent nationally. Also in 1999, Wyoming was first for LBW births to Whites. The LBW rate for Wyoming is gradually increasing over time. The Healthy People 2010 objective for LBW births is 5 percent, for VLBW births is 0.9 percent and for preterm births, the objective is 7.6 percent.
- In 1999, 48.4 percent of VLBW babies born to Wyoming residents were born in Level III facilities (facilities able to provide specialty neonatal care). There are no Level III facilities in Wyoming meaning these babies were born out-of-state. In 1999, 32.2 percent of VLBW births occurred in Wyoming (20 births). The Healthy People 2010 goal is for 90 percent of VLBW births to occur in Level 111 hospitals or subspecialty perinatal care centers.
- Discrepancies by race/ethnicity: For 1997 through 1999, Asians in Wyoming have the highest rates of LBW babies at 16.3 percent. African Americans follow at 15.5 percent, followed by Whites at 8.7 percent, Hispanics at 7.7 percent and Native Americans at 7.3 percent. For VLBW, African Americans have the highest rates at 2.8 percent, followed by Hispanics at 1.3 percent, Whites at 1.1 percent, Asians at 0.7 percent and Native Americans at 0.5 percent.
- Discrepancies by age: Teens have the highest rates of LBW babies in Wyoming.

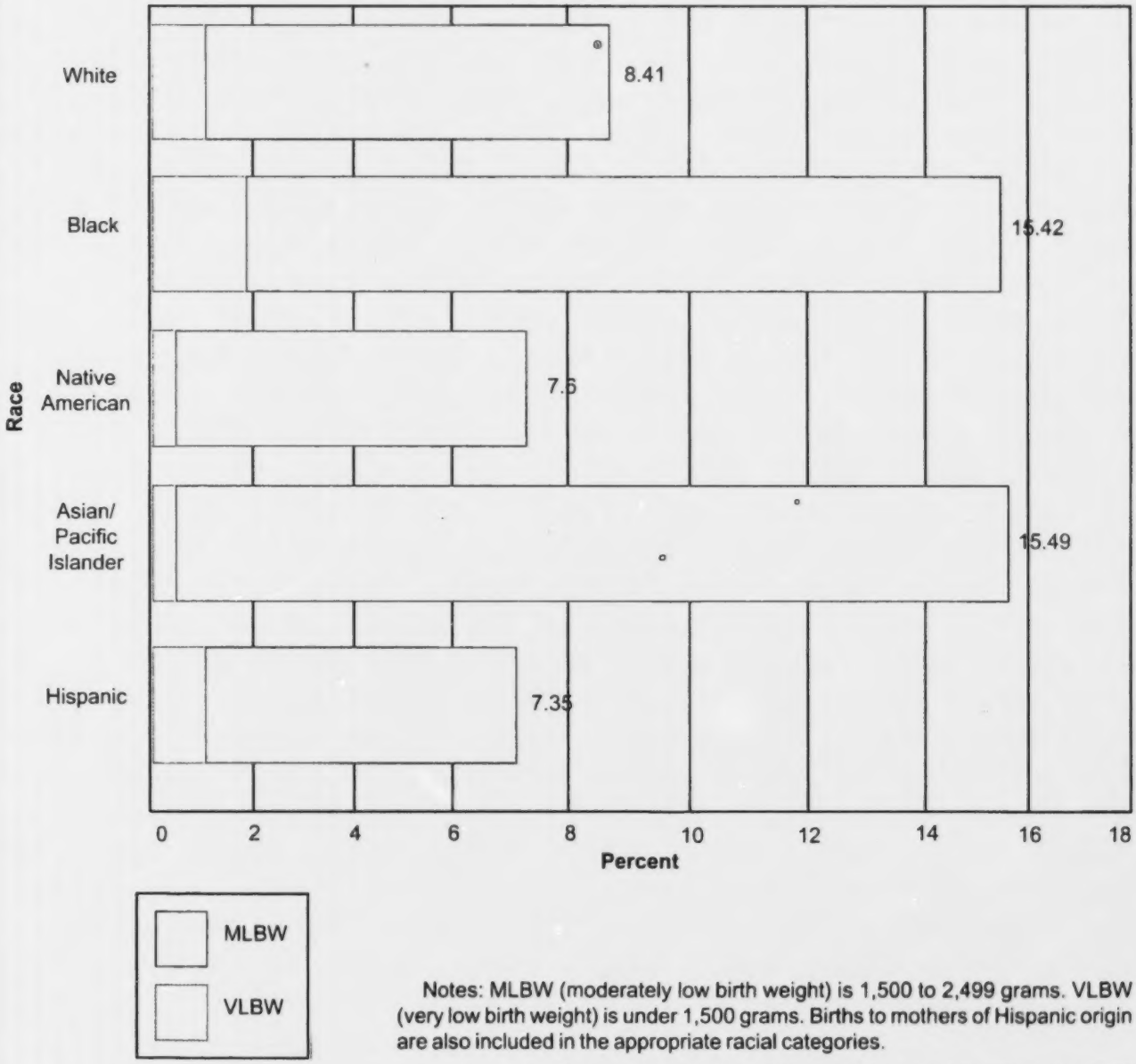
SERIOUSNESS

- LBW babies are at significantly greater risk of long-term disabilities such as cerebral palsy, autism, mental retardation, vision and hearing impairments and other developmental disabilities.
- Despite their low prevalence, expenditures for the care of LBW infants total more than half of the costs incurred for all newborns. In 1988, the cost of a normal healthy delivery averaged $1,900, while hospital costs for LBW infants averaged $6,200.
- The general category of LBW infants includes both those born too early (preterm births), and those who are born at full term but who are too small, a condition known as intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR). Risk factors associated with IUGR include maternal LBW, prior LBW history, low pre-pregnancy weight, cigarette smoking and low pregnancy weight gain. Cigarette smoking is the greatest known risk factor.
- VLBW usually is associated with preterm birth. Relatively little is know about risk factors for preterm births, but the primary risk factors are prior preterm births and spontaneous abortions, low pre-pregnancy weight and cigarette smoking. However, these risk factors account for only one-third of all pre-term births. Maternal use of illicit drugs may also increase the risk of VLBW.

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Low Birth Weight Babies

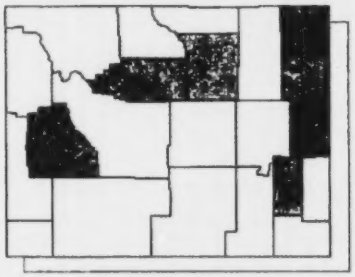
Percent of Low Birth Weight Births by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mother
Wyoming Residents, 1998-2000



Notes: MLBW (moderately low birth weight) is 1,500 to 2,499 grams. VLBW (very low birth weight) is under 1,500 grams. Births to mothers of Hispanic origin are also included in the appropriate racial categories.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Early Prenatal Care



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2001

Definition

The percentage of Wyoming resident women receiving prenatal care beginning with the first trimester.

Data are reported by residence, not place of care or birth.

Wyoming

The percentage of Wyoming resident mothers receiving early prenatal care (care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy) was 82.8 percent in 2000, nearly the same as the 82.9 percent who received early care in 1999.

During the 1990s the U.S. proportion of mothers receiving early care rose from 75.8 percent to 83.2 percent.

The state's rate did not show the same level of improvement, only increasing from 80.5 percent in 1990 to 82.8 percent in 2000.

There were 239 women in the state who either delayed obtaining care until the third trimester or who received no care at all.

This was 3.8 percent of the total, up slightly from 3.7 percent in 1999.

Nationally, 3.9 percent of mothers were in this category.

The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU) is now being widely used as a measure of prenatal care.

It takes into account not only the timing of the initiation of care, but also the number of visits and the gestational age of the infant, in order to determine if a mother has received adequate care.

This index is based on the recommendation of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and classifies care as the following:

Inadequate—care started after the fourth month or less than 50 percent of recommended visits.

Intermediate—care started by the fourth month and 50 to 79 percent of recommended visits.

Adequate—care started by the fourth month and 80 to 109 percent of recommended visits.

Intensive—care started by the fourth month and 110 percent or more of recommended visits.

Using this index, Wyoming mothers with at least adequate care rose from 71.1 percent in 1998 to 73.6 percent in 1999. Over the same time period, the U.S. percentage increased from 74.3 percent to 74.7 percent.

Wyoming had a higher percentage of mothers who received intensive care than the U.S. as a whole.

Nationally

Prenatal care in the first trimester of a pregnancy allows women and their health care providers to identify and treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial

Most Important Changes

- The percentage of Wyoming resident mothers receiving early prenatal care (care beginning in the first trimester of pregnancy) was 82.8 percent in 2000, nearly the same as the 82.9 percent who received early care in 1999.
- There were 239 women in the state who either delayed obtaining care until the third trimester or who received no care at all.

Early Prenatal Care

stages of fetal development.

Increasing the percentage of women who receive prenatal care, and who do so early in their pregnancies, can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

The percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester has increased from 68.0 percent in 1970 to 83.2 percent in 1999. The percentage of women receiving prenatal care during the first 3 months of pregnancy has increased over the past two decades for women of all races and ethnicities.

American Indian/Alaska Native and Mexican women have consistently had the lowest percentage of women receiving early prenatal care, while White, non-Hispanic, Chinese, Japanese and Cuban women are most likely to receive prenatal care in their first trimester.

Among Hispanics there are important subgroup disparities. In 1999, 91.4 percent of Cuban women received early prenatal care, compared to 73.1 percent of Mexian American women.

Receiving prenatal care late in a pregnancy, or receiving no prenatal care at all, can lead to negative health outcomes for mother and child.

Women who receive care late in their pregnancy, or who do not receive care at all, are at increased risk of bearing infants who are of low birth weight, who are stillborn or who die within the first year of life.

Between 1970 and 1999, the percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care declined from 7.9 percent to 3.8 percent. The percentage of women who receive late or no prenatal care has declined substantially for women in all racial and ethnic groups. Specifically, American Indian/Alaska Native women and Black women have seen the most dramatic improvements, with the percentages receiving late or no prenatal care dropping by more than two-thirds for American Indian women and by more than half for Black women since 1970.

Receiving early and consistent prenatal care increases the likelihood of a healthy birth outcome.

Adequate prenatal care is determined by both the early receipt of prenatal care (within the first trimester) and the receipt of an appropriate number of prenatal care visits for each stage of a pregnancy.

Women whose prenatal care fails to meet these standards are at a greater risk for pregnancy complications and negative birth outcomes.

According to the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index, there has been a sharp decline in the percentage of women receiving inadequate prenatal care from 18 percent in 1989 to 11.7 percent in 1999.

The proportion of women with intensive use of care (women from whom the number of visits exceeded the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommendations by a ratio of observed to expected visits of at least 110 percent) rose from 24.1 to 31.6 percent during the same time period.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index
Wyoming and U.S., 2000

	Intensive Use	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate or No Care
Wyoming	32.8	40.9	14.2	12.2
United States	31.2	43.0	14.0	11.9

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Early Prenatal Care

Percent of Births Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	79.5%	78.7%	78.6%	80.8%	82.1%	82.9%	81.5%	82.2%	81.0%	82.4%	82.4%
Albany	83.5%	82.6%	82.0%	80.5%	83.0%	90.0%	88.9%	86.8%	85.9%	80.1%	86.6%
Big Horn	74.5%	78.4%	77.5%	81.8%	79.9%	76.2%	81.6%	83.3%	84.1%	83.8%	83.0%
Campbell	74.7%	73.4%	74.9%	80.6%	87.5%	86.4%	83.8%	86.9%	84.8%	80.4%	82.0%
Carbon	75.1%	71.1%	70.8%	71.6%	72.8%	82.1%	77.2%	74.2%	79.7%	82.1%	78.8%
Converse	84.9%	84.0%	84.6%	83.8%	82.8%	82.6%	78.2%	83.3%	71.6%	78.8%	82.4%
Crook	77.5%	77.1%	80.8%	77.9%	88.4%	82.9%	86.1%	82.0%	90.3%	89.8%	76.3%
Fremont	72.8%	72.2%	75.9%	78.5%	78.9%	74.4%	75.7%	70.2%	74.9%	76.5%	78.0%
Goshen	75.8%	86.5%	76.2%	77.6%	79.0%	73.9%	77.7%	77.4%	75.3%	87.4%	84.9%
Hot Springs	60.4%	86.7%	89.5%	88.1%	73.8%	95.7%	91.7%	79.5%	86.3%	93.8%	88.1%
Johnson	77.9%	83.8%	85.5%	92.3%	84.7%	83.8%	89.0%	88.0%	86.8%	84.4%	88.3%
Laramie	76.3%	76.4%	71.0%	75.9%	77.4%	80.0%	74.0%	80.1%	79.0%	81.1%	79.8%
Lincoln	76.7%	80.2%	81.1%	85.8%	85.3%	85.6%	85.4%	88.6%	85.6%	83.1%	86.4%
Natrona	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	85.0%	84.9%	84.3%	84.6%	82.8%	85.0%	86.4%	86.9%
Niobrara	83.3%	80.0%	69.0%	76.0%	91.2%	87.0%	86.1%	82.3%	84.0%	68.0%	87.5%
Park	88.8%	80.2%	88.2%	84.3%	84.4%	86.1%	84.5%	83.9%	79.3%	82.3%	82.8%
Platte	81.7%	81.1%	83.5%	75.0%	74.2%	64.3%	73.3%	78.4%	77.7%	74.7%	80.0%
Sheridan	83.5%	81.9%	85.8%	84.3%	89.5%	95.0%	88.0%	90.5%	84.7%	89.8%	88.7%
Sublette	83.3%	84.1%	81.8%	86.7%	78.2%	79.7%	76.4%	75.4%	78.9%	83.1%	90.7%
Sweetwater	80.4%	72.5%	78.5%	79.6%	78.8%	79.1%	82.0%	79.6%	75.1%	78.5%	75.5%
Teton	89.1%	90.2%	84.5%	91.4%	92.2%	97.9%	83.5%	90.4%	88.9%	91.1%	83.3%
Uinta	82.5%	82.2%	79.0%	83.2%	84.0%	85.2%	83.7%	85.3%	81.5%	83.7%	86.4%
Washakie	84.1%	75.6%	75.5%	82.3%	82.4%	87.5%	86.6%	84.5%	82.0%	91.2%	75.5%
Weston	85.9%	79.7%	74.0%	81.8%	90.5%	78.9%	92.8%	82.8%	79.2%	68.3%	74.0%

Source: WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2001 and Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Early Prenatal Care

Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index by County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

Residence	Total	APNCU Index					
		Intensive	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate	No Care	Unknown
Wyoming	6,254	2,032	2,534	880	667	88	53
Albany	359	128	157	45	22	3	4
Big Horn	147	54	64	11	18	0	0
Campbell	494	186	169	75	54	5	5
Carbon	189	33	81	50	22	3	0
Converse	153	55	61	19	17	1	0
Crook	59	20	22	11	4	1	1
Fremont	482	166	188	47	58	6	17
Goshen	139	36	69	23	9	1	1
Hot Springs	42	14	13	9	6	0	0
Johnson	60	16	27	12	5	0	0
Laramie	1,161	395	432	164	140	25	5
Lincoln	184	48	80	36	15	3	2
Natrona	903	193	382	202	105	19	2
Niobrara	24	7	10	5	1	1	0
Park	262	119	99	23	20	1	0
Platte	80	33	30	6	8	2	1
Sheridan	265	127	112	8	14	3	1
Sublette	54	16	26	9	3	0	0
Sweetwater	518	186	218	41	60	6	7
Teton	198	58	83	30	22	1	4
Uinta	302	90	145	30	32	2	3
Washakie	106	29	43	13	18	3	0
Weston	73	23	23	11	14	2	0

Note: Explaination of the APNCU Index can be found in the text portion of this indicator.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Early Prenatal Care

Births by Age of Mother by Trimester Prenatal Care Began
Wyoming, 2000

Age of Mother	Total	Trimester Prenatal Care Began				
		1st	2nd	3rd	No Care	Not Stated
Total	6,254	5,150	832	151	88	33
Under 15	4	3	0	1	0	0
15-19	843	609	189	35	8	2
15-17	236	171	55	8	1	1
18-19	607	438	134	27	7	1
20-24	2,094	1,707	289	60	29	9
25-29	1,672	1,438	174	29	22	9
30-34	1,052	918	101	12	13	8
35-39	479	395	60	11	9	4
40-44	104	74	19	3	7	1
45+	6	6	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Births by Education of Mother by Trimester Prenatal Care Began
Wyoming, 2000

Education in Years	Total	Trimester Prenatal Care Began				
		1st	2nd	3rd	No Care	Not Stated
Total	6,254	5,150	832	151	88	33
0-8	96	54	29	8	4	1
9-11	887	641	187	36	16	7
12	2,107	1,668	334	68	29	8
13-15	1,907	1,649	194	30	25	9
16	747	674	52	4	10	7
17+	486	449	30	4	2	1
Unknown	24	15	6	1	2	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

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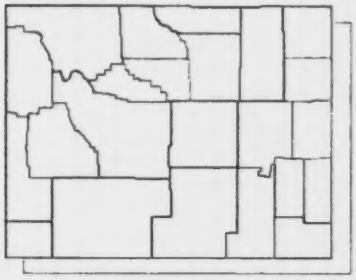
Early Prenatal Care

Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began by County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

Residence	Total	Trimester Prenatal Care Began				
		1st	2nd	3rd	No Care	Not Stated
Wyoming	6,254	5,150	832	151	88	33
Albany	359	311	37	5	3	3
Big Horn	147	122	22	3	0	0
Campbell	494	405	68	13	5	3
Carbon	189	149	28	9	3	0
Converse	153	126	21	5	1	0
Crook	59	45	11	1	1	1
Fremont	482	376	76	18	6	6
Goshen	139	118	18	2	1	0
Hot Springs	42	37	5	0	0	0
Johnson	60	53	7	0	0	0
Laramie	1,161	927	161	43	25	5
Lincoln	184	159	15	5	3	2
Natrona	903	785	88	10	19	1
Niobrara	24	21	2	0	1	0
Park	262	217	42	2	1	0
Platte	80	64	11	2	2	1
Sheridan	265	235	27	0	3	0
Sublette	54	49	4	1	0	0
Sweetwater	518	391	98	16	6	7
Teton	198	165	26	5	1	1
Uinta	302	261	32	4	2	3
Washakie	106	80	19	4	3	0
Weston	73	54	14	3	2	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Immunizations



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Definition

Children receiving immunizations at birth and the years following.

Wyoming

Vaccines can prevent the debilitating and, in some cases, fatal effects of infectious diseases.

Vaccines protect more than the vaccinated individual. They also protect society.

When vaccination levels in a community are high, the few who cannot be vaccinated—such as young children and persons with contraindications—often are indirectly protected because of group immunity (in other words, they live among vaccinated persons who may offter protection from exposure to the disease).

In 1999, 81 percent of two-year-olds in an annual Wyoming Public Health Clinic Assessment were "up-to-date" with immunizations. The children were considered up-to-date if they had received four DTP/Td, three polio and one MMR.

The proportion fully immunized (4:3:1 plus 3 HIB and 3 Hep B) in 1999 at public health clinics was 72 percent.

These numbers are based on actual chart reviews using the CDC's Clinic Assessment Software Application (CASA) software. This is comparable to data from the CDC's National Immunization Survey (July 1998 to June 1999) which reported a similar immunization rate of 77.8 percent (+/- 5.9 percent) for 4:3:1 and 74.4 percent (+/- 1 percent).

Wyoming ranks 29th in immunization coverage among all states.

The Healthy People 2010 goal is to increase full immunization coverage in two-year-olds to 90 percent.

Wyoming data are not available on immunization disparities by gender or race/ethnicity. Nationally, immunization rates are lowest in African Americans and Native Americans. In Wyoming, the biggest disparity in immunization rates is between persons below the federal poverty level and those not below the federal poverty level.

In 1998, of all Wyoming residents in all age groups, there were eight confirmed pertussis cases, one confirmed case of mumps and 48 confirmed cases of Hepatitis A or B.

Nationally, pertussis has been on the rise, increasing from 4,570 cases in 1990 to 6,564 cases in 1997.

Most Important Changes

- Wyoming ranks 29th in immunization coverage among all states.
- In 1999, 81 percent of two-year-olds in an annual Wyoming Public Health Clinic Assessment were "up-to-date" with immunizations.
- The Healthy People 2010 goal is to increase full immunization coverage in two-year-olds to 90 percent.

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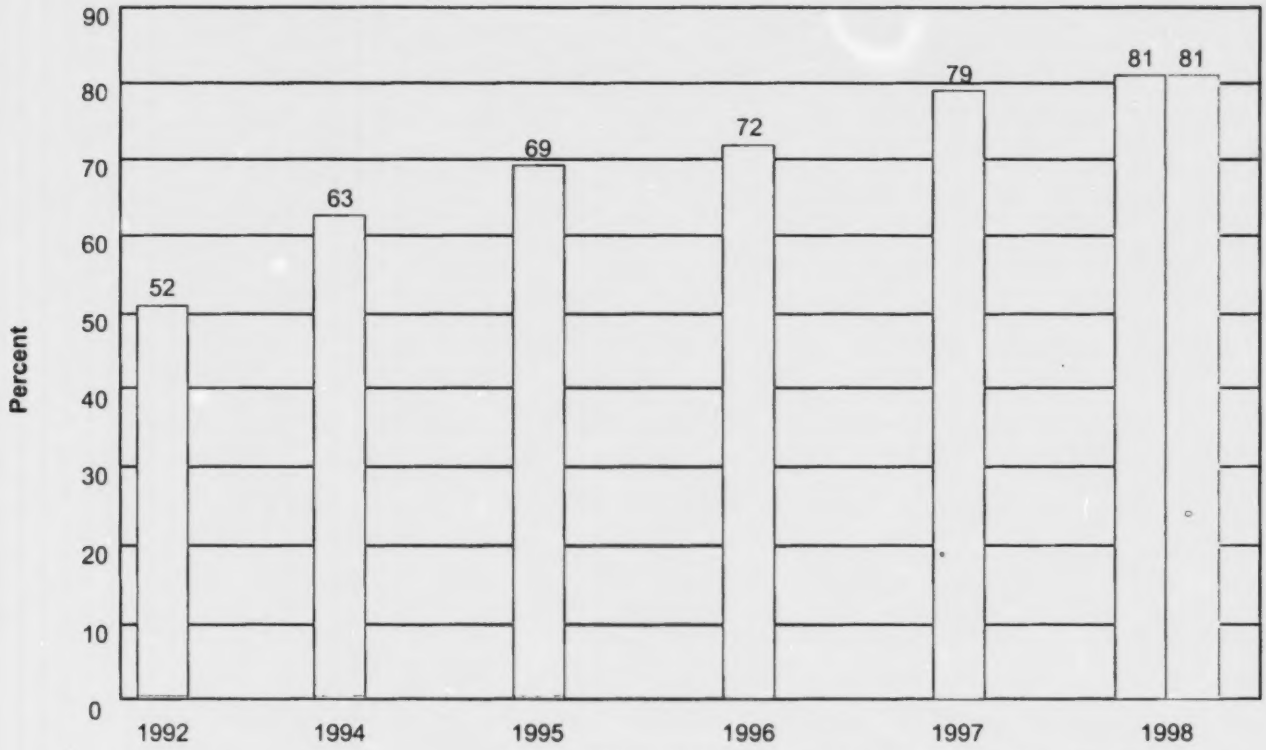
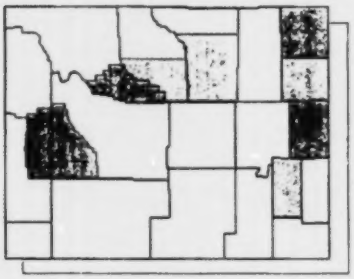
Immunizations

Immunizations Protection Levels at Age 2:
Wyoming and United States:
For 4:3:1 Only, Public Health Clinics Only



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Chronic Disease



Sources

Deparment of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Definition

Children suffering from chronic health conditions.

Wyoming

In a review of selected chronic disease hospitalizations for FY 1998, asthma and chronic respiratory disease accounted for the greatest number of hospitalizations in children and youth under age 21.

In FY 1998, there were 445 asthma hospitalizations for persons under age 21, for a total cost of over 1.5 million dollars.

Chronic respiratory disease accounted for 200 hospitalizations and over 1 million dollars in total cost. Muscular Dystrophy, cancer and cerebal palsy had the highest average charge per discharge, while chronic respiratory diesease, spina bifida and cerebral palsy account for the greatest average length of stay.

It should be noted that every year in Wyoming, four of the 22 hospitals in the state do not report their hospital discharge data. Based on results from the WINDS-2 survey, respondents living on the reservation reported that 8.3 percent of persons under age 18 have an identified health problem. Of those, 49 percent had asthma, 6 percent accounted for heart or circulatory disease, 3 percent had difficultly walking, 2 percent had diabetes, .8 percent related to injury, cancer or alcohol-related disorders and 40 percent reported other conditions. From

1983 through 1997, there were 356 malignant cancers diagnosed (191 in males and 165 in females) and 73 cancer related deaths among Wyoming residents under the age of 20. Wyoming youth ages birth to 10 had an age-adjusted cancer incidence rate of 159 per 100,000 compared to 160 per 100,000 nationally and an age-adjusted mortality rate of 33 per 100,000 compared to 32 per 100,000 nationally.

Luekemias, lymphomas and central nervous system cancers comprise the greatest proportions of childhood cancers in Wyoming. Lukemia and cancers of the sympathetic nervous system are more common in younger children and lymphomas and malignant bone tumors are more common in older youth. Wyoming incidence rates for specific cancers are not significantly different statistically than the U.S. rates.

Most Important Changes

- 191 males and 165 females under the age of 21 reported malignant cancers from 1983 through 1997 in Wyoming.
- Asthma is the most reported chronic condition in Wyoming at 49.2 percent.
- 8.3 percent of persons under age 18 have an identified health problem.

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Chronic Disease

Chronic Conditions–Hospital Discharges* in Children Ages 0 to 20**, Wyoming 7/97 through 6/98

Condition	Number of Discharges	Total Length of Stay (days)	Average Length of Stay (days)	Total Charges ($)	Average Charge per Discharge ($)
Cystic Fibrosis	3	9	3	$13,252	$4,417
Diabetes	75	189	2.5	$278,588	$3,715
Asthma	445	1,068	2.4	$1,532,135	$3,443
Malignant Neoplasm	63	176	2.8	$389,549	$6,183
Spina Bifida	1	5	5	$2,693	$2,693
Chronic Respiratory Disease	200	1,082	5.4	$1,048,953	$5,245
Cerebral Palsy	35	118	3.4	$203,836	$5,824
Muscular Dystrophy	9	25	2.8	$64,442	$7,160

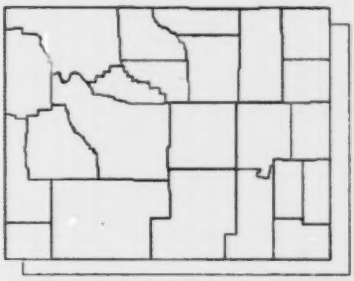
*Discharges where ICD code is either primary or secondary discharge diagnosis.
**Discharges for patients who were less than 21 years of age at the time of admittance.
Note: no data reported from the following hospitals: Johnson, Carbon, Converse and Niobrara.

Number of Childhood Cancers by Type and Age Group, 1983 through 1997

Cancer Type	Age Group			
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19
Leukemia	39	16	16	8
Lymphomas and Reticuloendothelial Neoplasms	5	8	14	25
Center Nervous System and Intracranial/Intraspinal	25	22	15	8
Sympathetic Nervous System	19	1	1	0
Retinoblastoma	7	0	0	0
Renal Tumors	10	3	0	0
Hepatic Tumors	1	0	0	0
Malignant Bone Tumors	0	7	9	16
Soft-Tissue Sarcoma	5	2	3	8
Gern-Cell, Trophoblastic, Other Gonadal Tumors	4	3	7	11
Carcinoma and Other Malignant Epithelial Neoplasms	1	1	7	29
Total	116	63	72	105

Source for both tables: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Early Identification, Diagnosis and Intervention



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Newborn Hearing Screening

In FY 1999, 94.2 percent of newborns in Wyoming were screened for hearing disorders, accordng to the Wyoming Newborn Screening Project.

Of the 5,097 screened, 190 (3.7 percent) were referred for rescreening and 130 of those passed the rescreening tests.

Nineteen were referred for diagnostic work-ups and 12 were diagnosed with confirmed hearing loss.

Of the 326 infants (5.8 percent) not screened initially, 58 percent of the families waived the screening, 17 percent of the infants were transferred, 24 percent were classified as "other" and 1 percent died.

Of the 190 referred for rescreening, 22 percent were either no shows or lost to follow-up on the tests.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase the proportion of newborns with hearing screening, referral and treatment.

Newborn Genetic Screening

In 1999, 99 percent of the newborns born in Wyoming were screened for phenylketonuria (PKU), congential hypothyroidism, galactosemia, sickle cell disease, biotinedase and cystic fibrosis.

Five cases were confirmed and received appropriate intervention (three congential hypothyroidism, one sickle cell disease and one cystic fibrosis).

In 1993, 95 percent of newborns were screened in Wyoming.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to ensure that all newborns are screened to detect conditions mandated by their state, such as phenylketonuria (PKU), congential hypthyroidism, galactosemia and hemoglobinopathies (such as sickle cell disease).

The objective also recommends appropriate follow-up and interventions for those with positive test results.

Medicaid EPSDT

In FY 1998, 53 percent of Medicaid enrolled children received at least one age appropriate Well Child/Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) exam, compared to 57 percent in FY 1996 and 52 percent in FY 1996.

For FY 1998, 67 percent of Wyoming Medicaid enrolled children ages 0-1, 56 percent of Medicaid children ages 1-5 and 38 percent of children ages 6-14 received an EPSDT/Well Child screening.

In FY 1999, 40.1 percent of Medicaid eligibles received at least one initial or periodic screen.

The Medicaid program reports that the criteria to measure the screening data changed from FY 1998 to FY 1999.

Caring for Children

The Caring for Children Program is supported by donations from a variety of sources to provide primary, preventative and emergency health and dental care provided in Wyoming on an outpatient basis for acute medical conditions.

Eligibility is determined by total household income which can be up to 165 percent above poverty.

Caring for the Children Program currently has 285-290 children on the rolls and there is no waiting list for eligible families who would like to have these services.

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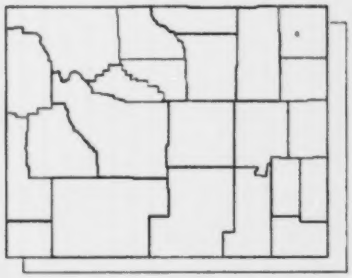
Injury



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

In FY 1998, motor vehicle-related injuries (44 hospitalizations) and falls (28 hospitalizations) were the greatest causes of hospitalization for children and youth less than age 19, followed by pedestrian-related injuries (24).

Motor vehicle crashes represented the greatest length of stay and the highest total cost.

Wyoming teens are less likely than their national counterparts to wear seat belts, motorcycle or bicycle helmets.

They are more likely to ride with a driver who has been drinking alcohol or drive after drinking alcohol. In 1999, the Youth Risk Behavior Surveliance reported 24 percent of high school students indicated they never or rarely wore a seat belt.

Thirty-nine percent of these high school students also indicated they rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle with someone who had been drinking.

Injuries and violence are one of the leading causes of death for children and teens.

From 1996 to 1998, motor vehicle crashes accounted for 29 percent of the deaths for Wyoming children ages 1 to 14 and 34 percent of the deaths in ages 15 to 19.

Other unintentional injuries accounted for 18 percent of the deaths in ages 1 to 14 and 11 percent in ages 15 to 19. In 1997, Wyoming ranked 4th among the 50 states in suicide mortality. The overall age-adjusted suicide rate for Wyoming was 18.5 per 100,000 in 1997, compared to 10.6 U.S. The 1999 Wyoming teen suicide rate for youth ages 15 to 19 was 29.8 per 100,000 (representing 13 deaths that year) compared to a 1998 U.S. rate of 11.1 per 100,000.

Hospital Discharges Related to Childhood Injuries, Wyoming FY 1997

Condition	Number of Discharges	Total Length of Stay (days)	Average Length of Stay (days)	Total Charges ($)	Average Charge per Discharge ($)
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents	82	306	3.7	$704,548	$8,592
Drowning	1	1	1	$1,975	$1,975
Falls	78	178	2.3	$379,312	$4,863
Animal Related	11	52	4.7	$105,859	$9,624
Pedal Cycle	12	31	2.4	$81,934	$6,303
Choking	5	9	1.8	$18,109	$3,622
Poisoning	42	69	1.6	$91,160	$2,170
Pedestrian	42	113	2.7	$336,896	$8,021
Firearms	9	25	2.8	$64,824	$7,203

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

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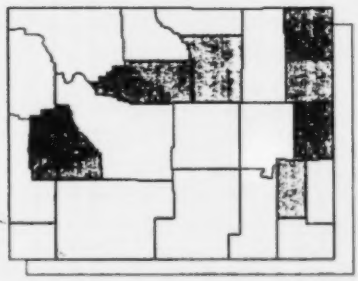
Family Violence



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

Males who are physically violent toward their partners are more likely to be sexually violent toward them and are more likely to use violence on children.

The perpetration of intimate partner violence is most common in adults who, as children or adolescents, witnessed intimate partner violence or became the targets of violence from their caregivers.

In 1998, there were 3,339 reports of domestic violence: 84.3 percent (2,813) assault, 12 percent (400) intimidation, 3 percent (102) violating protective order and .3 percent (9) sexual assualt.

In 41.3 percent of the reports, the offender was a spouse. Other household members made up 31 percent of the offenders, parents 9.1 percent and children 8.2 percent. Almost half of the victims were under 30 and 10.5 percent were ages 1 to 17. Seventy-two percent of the victims were females. The majority of the incidents (94 percent) involved no weapons other than fists, hands, feet and teeth. Of the remainder, 1.4 percent involved firearms, 1.6 percent involved a knife and 3 percent another dangerous weapon.

In 1998, domestic violence was the cause of five deaths in Wyoming. Forty-five percent of the domestic violence victims (100) had a major injury. Fifty-two percent of offenders were arrested. From 1995 to 1998, there was an average of 6.5 victims of child abuse and neglect ages 0 to 17 per 1,000 population, compared to 13.9 per 1,000 nationally in 1997.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is

to reduce maltreatment of children to no more than 1.1 per 1,000 children under age 18 years.

In 1998, 2,802 children received preventive services from the Department of Family Services and 199 children were removed from their homes. In 1998, the Department of Family Services reported that 870 Wyoming children were victims of abuse. Eighty-three percent of the perpetrators were the victim's parents, 4.4 percent were relatives and 2 percent were child care providers. In 1998, there were three child deaths in Wyoming related to abuse and neglect. Two were due to shaken baby syndrome.

The rate of physical injury to Wyoming children from abuse and neglect has decreased from 22.9 per 100,000 in 1993 to 9.4 per 100,000 in 1998.

Most Important Changes

In 1998, the Department of Family Services reported that 870 Wyoming children were victims of abuse:

- 62 percent were victims of neglect.
- 24 percent were victims of physical abuse.
- 10.3 percent were victims of sexual abuse.
- 1.6 percent were victims of medical neglect.
- 1.4 percent were victims of emotional abuse.

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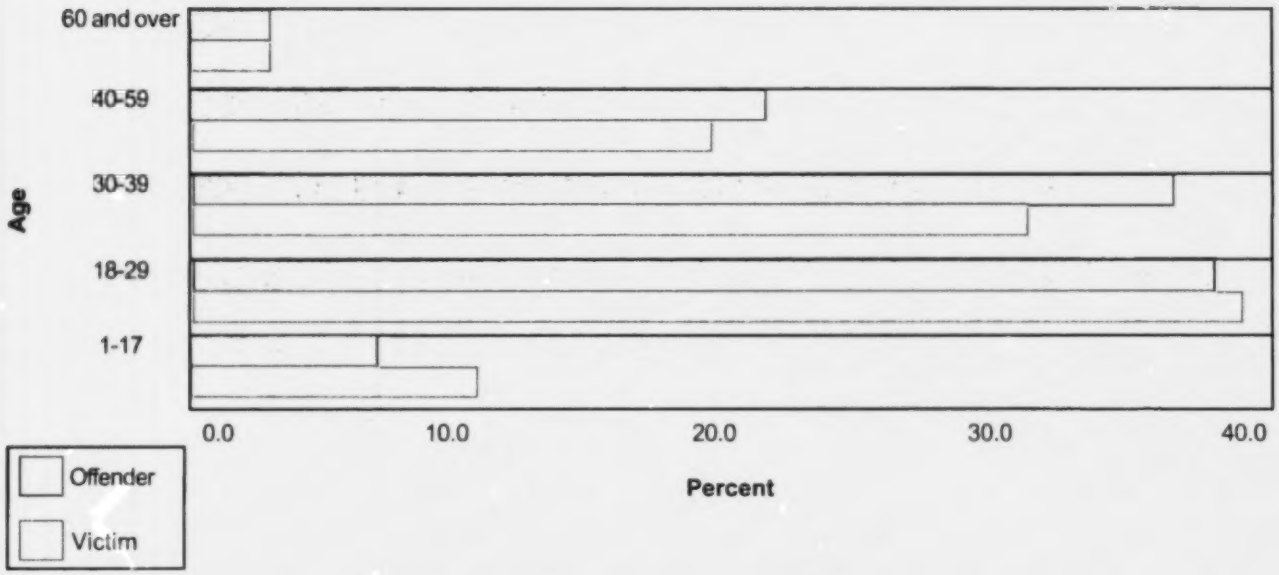
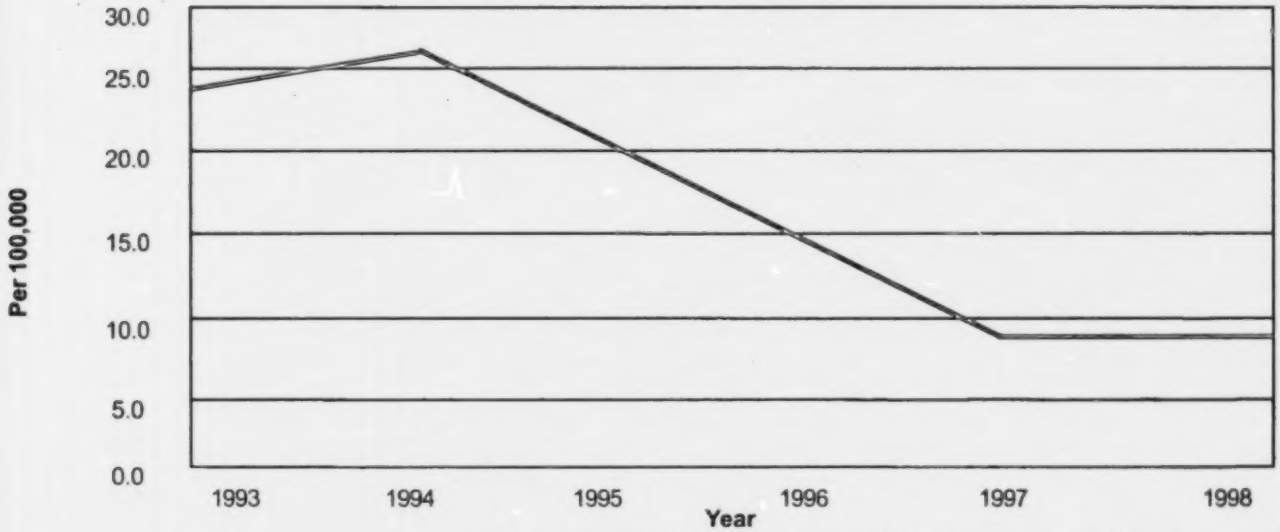
Family Violence

Age of Domestic Violence Victims and Offenders, Wyoming 1998



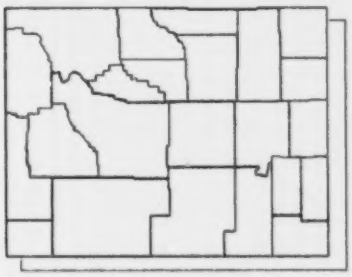
Major Physical Injury Rates to Children Related to Abuse and Neglect per 100,000 Children per Year



Source for Both Tables: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Page 51

Infant Deaths



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Annie E. Casey Foundation 2002, KIDS COUNT Data Book

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

Number of deaths from all causes for children under the age of 1 year.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Infant mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of live births and multiplying by 1,000.

Wyoming

In 2000, 42 infants died before one year of age, 2 more than the previous year.

Due to a small increase in the number of resident births, the infant mortality rate fell from 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births to 6.7. The preliminary U.S. rate for the year was 6.9.

There were 29 neonatal deaths (under 28 days old), up from 25 in 2000. The neonatal mortality rate rose from 4.1 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births to 4.6.

This was the highest state rate since 1993 and was equal to the preliminary U.S. rate for the year.

Nationally

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on newborns.

The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

Reduction in infant mortality in the United States is a success story: The Infant Mortality Rate has dropped steadily, and it has declined virtually everywhere.

These facts suggest that there may be some lessons to be learned and applied to other areas of child well-being.

However, it is important to note that even though the Infant Mortality Rate in the United States is currently at an all-time low, our nation's infant survival rate remains worse than that of most other industrialized nations.

Even the best performing states have higher infant mortality rates than several other industrialized countries.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience serious health problems at an early age.

For example, the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line. The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of Whites. The poverty rate for Blacks is about two and one-half times that for Whites, and the Infant Mortality Rate for non-Hispanic Blacks in 1999 was 14.6 compared to 5.8 for non-Hispanic Whites.

Most Important Changes

- There were 29 neonatal deaths (under 28 days old), up from 25 in 1999. The neonatal mortality rate rose from 4.1 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births to 4.6.
- In 2000, 42 infants died before one year of age, the same number as the previous year.

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Infant Deaths

Infant Deaths by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	60	52	61	52	44	48	40	37	44	40	42
Albany	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	3	1
Big Horn	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1
Campbell	2	6	5	4	2	2	3	4	0	3	2
Carbon	0	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	0	3	0
Converse	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	3
Crook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	5	5	5	6	4	7	4	5	9	2	3
Goshen	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2
Hot Springs	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	12	12	8	10	9	8	6	7	9	8	7
Lincoln	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3
Natrona	10	7	12	9	3	9	1	6	2	7	5
Niobrara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	2	0
Platte	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sheridan	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
Sublette	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sweetwater	5	6	6	5	5	2	3	1	5	5	7
Teton	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Uinta	2	4	5	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	5
Washakie	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Weston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Infant Deaths

Infant Deaths by Age and County of Residence
Wyoming, 2000

	Total	Neonatal			28 Days to 1 Year
		Total	Under 7 Days	7 to 27 Days	
Wyoming	42	29	24	5	13
Albany	1	1	1	0	0
Big Horn	1	1	1	0	0
Campbell	2	1	0	1	1
Carbon	0	0	0	0	0
Converse	3	2	2	0	1
Crook	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	3	2	1	1	1
Goshen	2	2	1	1	0
Hot Springs	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	7	4	4	0	3
Lincoln	3	3	3	0	0
Natrona	5	3	2	1	2
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0
Park	0	0	0	0	0
Platte	0	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	1	1	1	0	0
Sublette	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	7	4	4	0	3
Teton	2	2	2	0	0
Uinta	5	3	2	1	2
Washakie	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Infant Deaths

Stillbirths by County of Residence
Wyoming 1996 through 2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	48	27	24	33	33
Albany	3	1	3	1	1
Big Horn	3	1	1	1	0
Campbell	3	1	2	4	1
Carbon	0	1	0	2	1
Converse	3	1	2	1	1
Crook	0	1	1	0	0
Fremont	6	3	2	2	3
Goshen	1	1	3	1	1
Hot Springs	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson	0	0	0	1	1
Laramie	8	2	1	6	8
Lincoln	1	1	0	1	1
Natrona	6	8	1	7	4
Niobrara	1	0	0	0	0
Park	2	0	0	1	2
Platte	3	0	0	0	1
Sheridan	1	1	1	0	1
Sublette	1	1	0	1	1
Sweetwater	0	1	2	0	2
Teton	4	1	0	0	1
Uinta	2	1	1	3	2
Washakie	0	0	3	0	1
Weston	0	1	1	0	0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

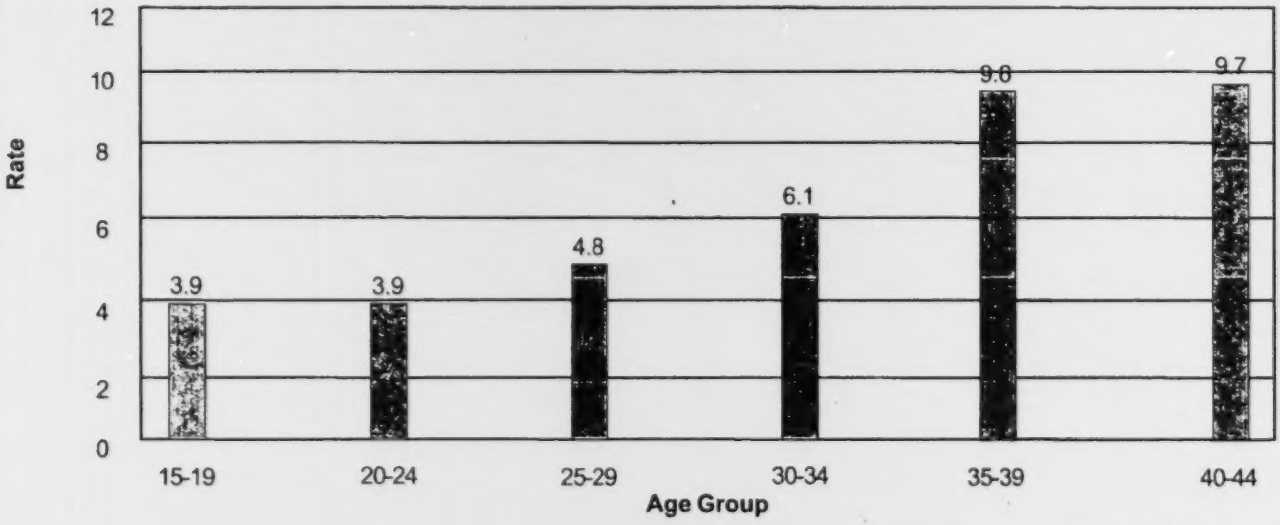
Infant Deaths

Leading Causes of Infant Death, Wyoming Residents, 1999-2000, U.S. 2000

	WY		U.S.
	Number	Rate	Rate
All Causes	84	67.9	68.8
Cogenital Malformations	15	12.1	14.2
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	11	8.9	5.3
Disorders Relating to Short Gestation and Unspecified Low Birth Weight	10	8.1	10.6
Newborn Affected by Maternal Complications of Pregnancy	5	4.0	3.4
Newborn Affected by Complications of Placenta, Cord and Membranes	5	4.0	2.5
Unintentional Injuries	5	4.0	2.0
Bacterial Sepsis of Newborn	4	3.2	1.8
All Other Causes	29	23.4	29.0

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Fetal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Age of Mother, Wyoming 1996 through 1998



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

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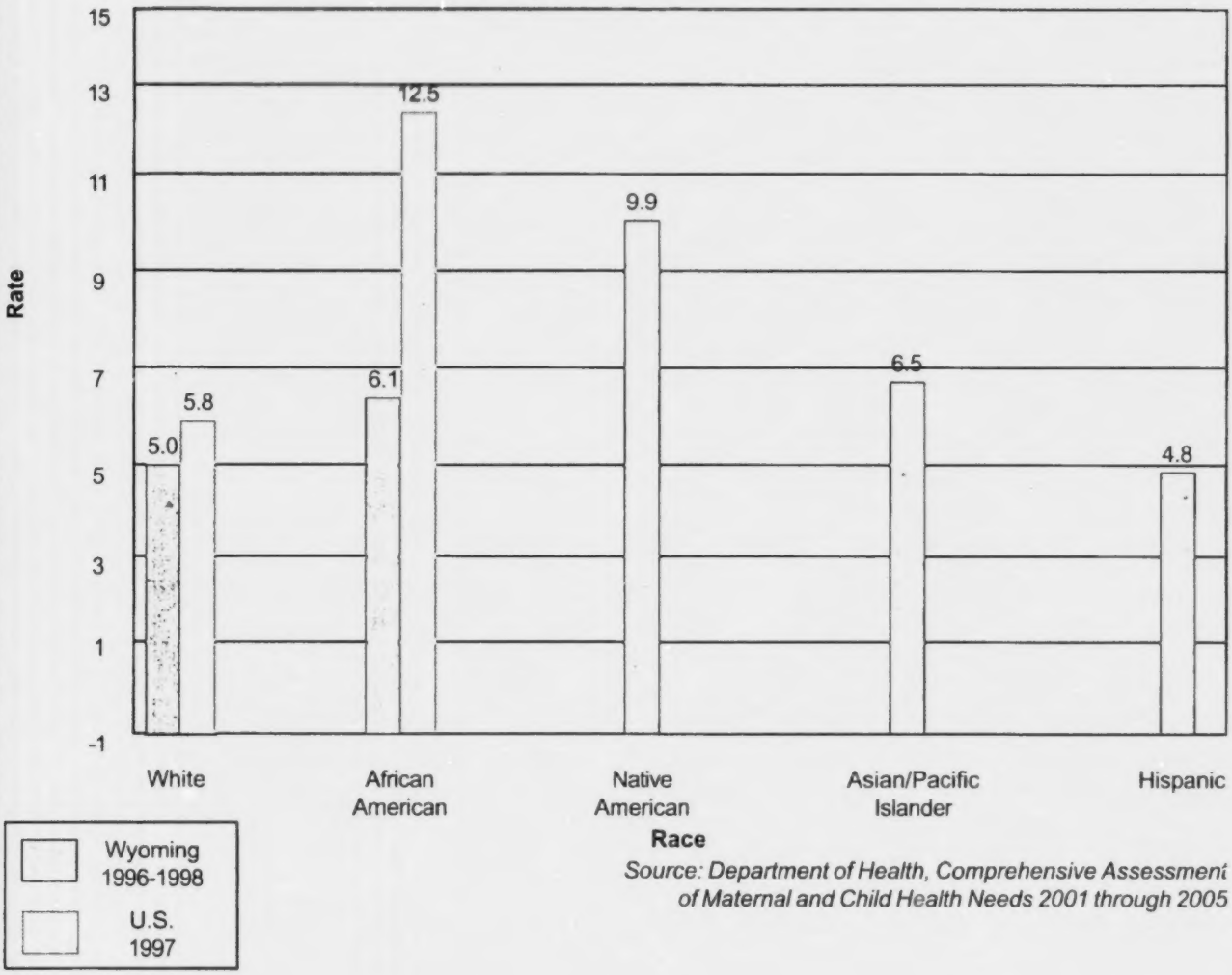
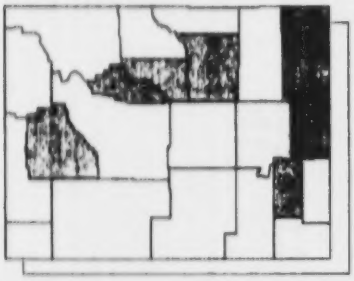
Infant Deaths

Fetal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Race/Ethnicity, Wyoming and United States



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Child Deaths



Sources

Annie E. Casey Foundation 2002, KIDS COUNT Data Book

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

Number of deaths from all causes ages 1 to 14.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Wyoming

In 2000, there were 26 deaths of children ages 1 to 14 years in Wyoming.

This is the lowest number of deaths since 1994, and the second lowest number in the past 11 years.

From 1996 to 1998, Wyoming children and youth had a higher age-specific death rate per 100,000 population that their national conterparts did in 1997.

From 1990 to 2000, 343 children have died.

Nationally

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care.

The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which accounted for nearly one-fifth of all child deaths in 1999, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the 1999 rates for African American children (37 deaths per 100,000) and American Indian children (30 deaths per 100,000) were nearly twice the rate for children in other groups.

The risk of child injury and death is much higher for children in poverty. One prominent study concluded, "Poverty's starkest and most unmistakable health effects are those leading to death. Poor children [in the United States] are moe likely to die at every age and from every cause. Their risk of death ranges from 1.1 time greater for cancer to 5 or more times greater for infectious diseases and parasites."

While the Child Death Rate in the United States has been declining, it is still much higher than that in most other wealthy countries.

Compared to 25 other relatively developed countries, the United States ranks 23rd in terms of children's deaths due to injuries—a major cause of death among kids.

This may reflect the fact that U.S. children are much more likely to be involved in automobile accidents and that too many are not wearing seatbelts.

In 1998, more than half of children ages 1 to 14 who died in automobile accidents were not wearing a seatbelt or other restraint.

And deaths by injury are just the tip of the iceberg. One study found that for each death from an injury, 160 children were admitted to a hospital for an injury and about 2,000 children visited the emergency departments because of injuries.

Most Important Changes

- From 1990 to 2000, 343 children have died.
- In 2000, there were 26 deaths of children ages 1 to 14 years in Wyoming. This is the lowest number of deaths since 1994, and the second lowest number in the past 11 years.

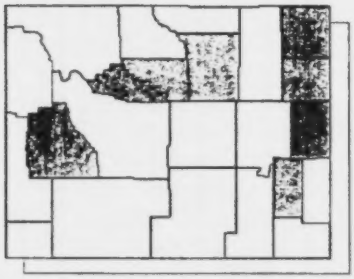
Child Deaths

Child Deaths by County of Residence Ages 1 to 14 Years

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	33	34	37	27	25	29	36	31	31	34	26
Albany	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1
Big Horn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Campbell	4	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Carbon	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0
Converse	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	2	0	1	1
Crook	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Fremont	2	6	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	2
Goshen	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	2
Hot Springs	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	4	10	2	2	2	3	5	0	5	2	4
Lincoln	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	2
Natrona	1	4	4	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	5
Niobrara	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Park	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	0
Platte	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
Sheridan	3	1	3	1	1	0	4	1	4	2	1
Sublette	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	4	0	2	1
Teton	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Uinta	3	0	4	2	0	3	5	1	2	6	1
Washakie	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Weston	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

KIDS COUNT Data Book 2002

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

The number of unmarried mothers giving birth in 2000. These mothers are all ages.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of infant's birth.

Wyoming

The number of births to unmarried mothers rose slightly from 1,773 in 1999 to 1,804 in 2000.

The proportion of total births occurring to unmarried women declined from 29.0 percent to 28.8 percent.

Births to single mothers accounted for 70 percent of the births to teens; 35 percent of the births to women from 20 to 24 years old; 16 percent of the births to women 25 to 29 and 13 percent of the births to women 30 and older.

Fremont (40.0 percent) and Natrona (35.1 percent) Counties had significantly higher percentages of births to unmarried mothers than the state as a whole.

Albany (18.1 percent), Lincoln (18.4 percent), Sublette (16.6 percent) Counties had significantly lower percentages.

National data for 2000 showed a slight increase in the percentage of births to unmarried mothers from 33.0 percent to 33.2 percent.

Although the national percentage has increased during each of the last three years, the rate of increase has been much slower than that experienced during the 1980s and the early 1990s.

Nationally

Children who are born to single women, regardless of the age of the women, are considerably more likely than children born to two parents to grow up poor, to spend large portions of their childhood without two parents and to become single parents themselves.

Bearing children outside of marriage is a particularly troubling development for teenagers because these young women often have little education and lack the ability to support their families economically, especially as single parents.

Nonmarital childbearing increased among women of all age groups between 1960 and 1994 before dropping off modestly in 1995.

However, nonmarital births as a percent of all births have increased among teens since 1960.

Among all young women ages 15 through 19, 15 percent of births were nonmarital in 1960, compared with 79 percent in 1999.

The percentage of births to teens that occurred outside of marriage rose fairly steadily through 1999; however, the rather sharp increase between 1993 and 1994 (from 71 to 76 percent) is largely the result of improvements in the identification of nonmarital births in two states: Texas and Michigan.

Most Important Changes

- Births to single mothers accounted for 70 percent of the births to teens; 35 percent of the births to women from 20 to 24 years old; 16 percent of the births to women 25 to 29 and 13 percent of the births to women 30 and older.
- Fremont (40.0 percent) and Natrona (35.1 percent) Counties had significantly higher percentages of births to unmarried mothers than the state as a whole.

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages

The percentage of all births to unmarried women increased for Whites, American Indians and Hispanics between 1980 and 1999.

The percentage increased steadily for Black women between 1980 and 1995 and has declined slightly since.

Asian women have experienced a steady increase in the percentage of all births to unmarried women from 1980 to 1996, but the percentage decreased in 1997 and was unchanged in 1998.

In 1999, Asian and White women had the lowest percentage of nonmarital births at 15.4 and 22.1 percent, respectively.

Hispanics were next at 42.2 percent, followed by American Indian and Black women at 58.9 percent and 69.1 percent, respectively.

This ordering is the same for most age groups, though the size of the difference can vary substantially by the age of the mother.

For young women ages 15 through 19 in 1999, for example, Whites and Hispanics have very similar percentages of births to unmarried women 72.6 and 72.9 percent, respectively while the percentage among young Black women ages 15 through 19 is much higher at 95.6 percent.

By ages 25 through 29, however, percentages for Hispanic women move midway between White and Black rates, with Whites at 13.8 percent, Hispanics at 32.1 percent and Blacks at 57.0 percent in 2001.

The percent of families with children headed by a single parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is growing concern among policymakers and the public.

The Decennial Census shows the number of children living in single-parent households rose from 12.8 million in 1990 to 16.8 million in 2000.

Much of the public interest is linked to the fact that children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families.

About two-fifths (40 percent) of children in female-headed families were poor in 2000, compared to 8 percent of children in married-couple families.

Only about one-third (35 percent) of female-headed families reported receiving any child support or alimony payments in 1999.

Beyond poverty, children in divorced or single-parent families are at increased risk for low measures of academic achievement (repeated grades, low marks, low class standing); increased likelihood of dropping out of high school; early childbearing; and increased levels of depression, stress, anxiety and aggression.

In general, research suggests that children benefit when both parents are active in their lives regardless of marital status.

Efforts to encourage the active involvment of divorced and unmarried fathers with their children might benefit from the recognition that many so-called Deadbeat Dads are more fairly characterized at Dead-Broke Dads.

According to an Urban Institute study, nearly 30 percent of the 2.5 million poor noncustodial fathers are incarcerated, while the remainder are either unemployed or earn an average income of just $5,600 a year.

A study by Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation has found that 60 percent of poor noncustodial fathers had child support orders for an amount more than half of their montly income.

Small-scale pilot programs designed to help alleviate the problems of huge child support arrears debt have shown increases in both the dollars received by custodial mothers and the time spent by these fathers with their children.

While it is certainly true that the poverty rate for children in single-parent families is much higher than for those in married-couple families, many of the poor children of single parents would remain in or near poverty even if their parents were to marry.

On average, unmarried parents are younger and less educated that their married counterparts.

Given this fact, research from the Princeton Fragile Families study found that even if the unmarried couples with young children were to work outside the home, 28 percent would remain at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level.

It is also important to recognize that step-children living in married-couple families experience negative child outcomes at about the same rate as children in single-parent families.

Therefore, in terms of child outcomes, there is a critical distinction between children growing up in a married-couple family with two biological parents, and those growing up in a married-couple family with stepparents.

In 2000, 22 percent of children lived with their mother only; 4 percent lived with their father only; and 4 percent lived with neither parent.

A couple of recent trends suggest, however, that the long-term increase in the percent of families with children headed by a single parent may be coming to an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 population) has been falling steadily for more than a decade. Also, the percent of births occurring to unmarried women has nearly stabilized over the past 5 years. The share of births occuring to unmarried women rose from 28.0 percent in 1990 to 32.6 percent in 1994, but the rate has increased by less than 1 percentage point since 1994.

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages as a Percentage of All Births

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	19.8	23.1	24.0	25.8	27.4	26.4	27.0	27.4	29.6	29.0	28.8
Albany	14.8	19.6	16.7	19.0	14.6	20.2	18.7	17.1	23.9	20.2	18.1
Big Horn	15.3	15.0	14.1	22.1	18.1	15.9	15.8	22.0	15.2	16.9	21.7
Campbell	20.8	20.8	26.7	31.2	25.7	31.0	24.9	29.2	30.9	29.2	29.7
Carbon	18.4	23.3	26.7	24.7	32.2	29.5	32.8	36.8	34.8	34.4	34.3
Converse	19.7	30.0	23.8	26.8	30.6	27.1	25.9	27.6	29.9	25.6	29.4
Crook	7.9	12.9	9.6	14.7	23.2	15.7	12.5	22.0	24.2	11.9	18.6
Fremont	29.4	29.2	33.9	36.7	38.7	28.0	41.5	40.2	43.6	45.3	40.0
Goshen	20.5	25.2	24.5	26.7	38.7	26.8	24.3	23.9	26.6	24.4	38.1
Hot Springs	31.3	26.7	14.0	14.3	28.6	38.3	27.8	27.3	31.4	16.7	26.1
Johnson	12.8	13.2	18.8	29.2	27.1	25.0	26.0	22.7	20.8	26.6	41.6
Laramie	21.4	25.4	25.9	25.8	26.8	24.4	25.8	26.1	27.2	26.7	26.7
Lincoln	7.9	10.4	12.1	9.8	18.5	14.4	12.6	12.0	17.8	14.8	18.4
Natrona	23.0	27.7	30.6	31.3	37.1	34.0	33.3	35.5	35.2	37.8	35.1
Niobrara	16.7	24.0	24.1	20.0	20.6	8.7	16.7	38.5	36.0	40.0	16.6
Park	17.6	19.8	15.8	18.1	24.1	17.4	22.4	21.6	24.9	25.8	21.7
Platte	16.1	13.7	22.0	19.0	23.7	19.0	24.4	16.5	20.2	26.3	32.5
Sheridan	19.6	29.3	24.5	26.7	25.4	27.8	27.2	29.5	29.5	28.4	33.5
Sublette	19.4	17.5	16.4	9.3	21.8	25.7	12.7	18.5	31.6	15.4	16.6
Sweetwater	19.6	24.2	22.2	27.0	28.6	29.3	29.5	28.5	33.4	32.0	27.9
Teton	14.2	9.8	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.5	24.4	16.6	19.8	16.8	26.2
Uinta	16.9	21.3	20.4	23.9	23.1	21.1	29.6	25.4	27.1	28.6	20.8
Washakie	15.9	14.5	18.4	23.9	20.9	20.8	21.6	29.1	20.0	24.5	26.4
Weston	21.8	24.3	24.7	25.5	18.9	22.8	28.9	23.4	29.9	25.0	31.5

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

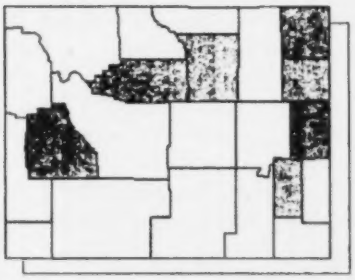
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages

Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	1,381	1,546	1,613	1,690	1,764	1,651	1,698	1,748	1,848	1,773	1,804
Albany	64	72	62	74	59	79	74	66	85	71	65
Big Horn	24	23	20	34	27	24	24	33	22	25	32
Campbell	111	100	131	156	111	135	106	136	148	137	147
Carbon	40	42	52	53	58	56	62	57	65	52	65
Converse	30	45	34	38	48	47	38	43	40	41	45
Crook	7	9	7	10	16	11	9	11	15	7	11
Fremont	171	151	180	186	183	175	191	196	220	218	193
Goshen	33	39	35	43	48	38	36	37	41	33	53
Hot Springs	15	12	8	6	12	18	10	12	16	8	11
Johnson	11	9	13	19	23	20	19	17	11	17	25
Laramie	258	310	336	314	320	277	299	307	302	295	310
Lincoln	20	21	23	18	34	27	25	22	31	28	34
Natrona	214	265	291	273	352	305	295	300	293	320	317
Niobrara	4	6	7	5	7	2	6	10	9	10	4
Park	58	61	47	53	65	49	62	67	77	67	57
Platte	15	13	20	16	22	16	21	16	19	26	26
Sheridan	56	73	79	75	70	72	75	84	77	78	89
Sublette	14	11	9	7	17	19	7	12	18	10	9
Sweetwater	110	155	128	172	160	153	154	157	196	174	145
Teton	30	19	26	23	27	25	40	31	32	32	52
Uinta	61	73	69	74	72	70	100	88	88	84	63
Washakie	18	19	18	27	19	20	21	30	20	25	28
Weston	17	18	18	14	14	13	24	15	23	15	23

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

Percent of women giving birth who reported smoking during pregnancy.

Data are reported by place of residence and not place of infant's birth.

Data are calculated by dividing the number of babies born to mothers who smoked during pregnancy by the total number of births.

Wyoming

Nationally, the percentage of mothers who report smoking during pregnancy has been declining every year.

Only 12.2 percent of women in the U.S. smoked during pregnancy in 2000, a 37 percent decrease from the rate for 1989 when this item was added to the birth certificate.

Wyoming has failed to sustain a declining trend.

During 2000, 21.1 percent of Wyoming mothers reported smoking during pregnancy.

This was the same as the previous year and higher than the percentage for 1995 through 1997.

West Virginia and Kentucky are the only states with higher percentages of women who smoke during preganancy.

The percentage of mothers who smoked was highest for the 18 to 19 year old age group and for those with 9 to 11 years of education.

Women of Hispanic origin were less likely to smoke than non-Hispanics.

Women who smoked during pregnancy were 75 percent more likely to have a low birth weight infant than non-smokers.

The percentage of low birth weight for infants born to smokers was 12.4 percent, compared to 7.1 percent for infants born to non-smokers.

The average birth weight of infants born to smokers was 210 grams less than that of infants born to non-smokers.

Age and education levels play an important role in the percentage of mothers who smoked while pregnant.

The higher the age and educational level, the less likely the mother was to smoke.

Counties which reported the lowest incidence of smoking while pregnant are Teton County with 4.5 percent, Sublette County with 11.1 percent and Albany County with 11.9 percent.

Counties which reported the highest incidence of smoking while pregnant are Hot Springs County with 33.3 percent, Sheridan County with 28.6 percent and Campbell County with 27.9 percent.

Hot Springs County showed a significant increase in the mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy from 1999 which held at 18.8 precent and then jumped to 33.3 percent in 2000.

The most significant decline was in Niobrara County that had 36.0 percent in 1999 and 12.5 percent in 2000.

Most Important Changes

- During 2000, 21.1 percent of Wyoming mothers reported smoking during pregnancy.
- Hot Springs County showed a significant increase in the mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy from 1999 which held at 18.8 precent and then jumped to 33.3 percent in 2000.

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Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

Percentage of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	24.3	24.4	23.6	21.4	21.7	19.8	20.2	20.4	22.4	21.1	21.0
Albany	14.8	14.7	9.1	9.0	8.4	11.0	8.1	9.3	9.3	8.0	11.9
Big Horn	19.7	15.0	12.0	13.6	18.8	8.6	11.8	22.7	11.7	14.2	14.9
Campbell	27.2	30.8	27.1	27.6	28.2	26.4	27.0	28.8	28.4	28.1	27.9
Carbon	18.4	24.4	22.6	19.5	22.2	22.1	20.6	27.1	24.1	23.2	22.2
Converse	28.3	26.7	26.6	23.2	25.5	25.7	25.2	21.8	25.4	23.1	24.8
Crook	30.3	34.3	26.0	16.2	23.2	21.4	12.5	20.0	17.7	22.0	13.5
Fremont	28.4	30.3	29.4	25.4	24.1	23.2	25.9	22.2	30.9	23.3	21.3
Goshen	18.6	20.0	16.1	24.8	18.5	16.9	19.6	14.8	17.5	18.5	21.5
Hot Springs	31.3	17.8	22.8	21.4	28.6	17.0	16.7	29.5	23.5	18.8	33.3
Johnson	27.9	22.1	18.8	26.2	20.0	22.5	24.7	8.0	20.8	23.4	25.0
Laramie	22.6	21.8	23.8	19.6	17.7	15.2	16.0	18.1	18.5	16.5	17.3
Lincoln	22.5	18.3	18.9	15.8	20.7	14.4	11.6	10.9	14.4	14.8	17.9
Natrona	29.4	30.6	31.3	25.3	26.5	25.4	26.6	26.6	29.4	27.1	25.5
Niobrara	29.2	40.0	24.1	36.0	26.5	21.7	19.4	26.9	16.0	36.0	12.5
Park	19.1	21.1	14.8	19.5	22.2	12.8	18.4	14.8	20.4	16.5	15.6
Platte	21.5	20.0	16.5	16.7	23.7	16.7	15.1	19.6	29.8	21.2	16.2
Sheridan	21.1	23.3	23.5	28.5	19.9	21.6	19.9	20.7	22.2	25.1	28.6
Sublette	20.8	20.6	36.4	14.7	25.6	21.6	20.0	13.8	29.8	10.8	11.1
Sweetwater	27.4	26.7	26.7	24.2	29.8	26.1	25.1	26.1	26.4	28.4	27.2
Teton	21.8	13.9	13.4	6.8	9.9	11.0	7.3	3.7	7.4	6.3	4.5
Uinta	27.7	24.0	23.7	22.3	21.2	21.8	25.4	22.0	22.8	24.8	23.1
Washakie	21.2	16.8	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.6	19.6	12.6	13.0	14.7	21.6
Weston	20.5	31.1	24.7	30.9	23.0	28.1	21.7	29.7	26.0	33.3	23.2

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

Percentage of Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy
Wyoming Resident Births, 2000

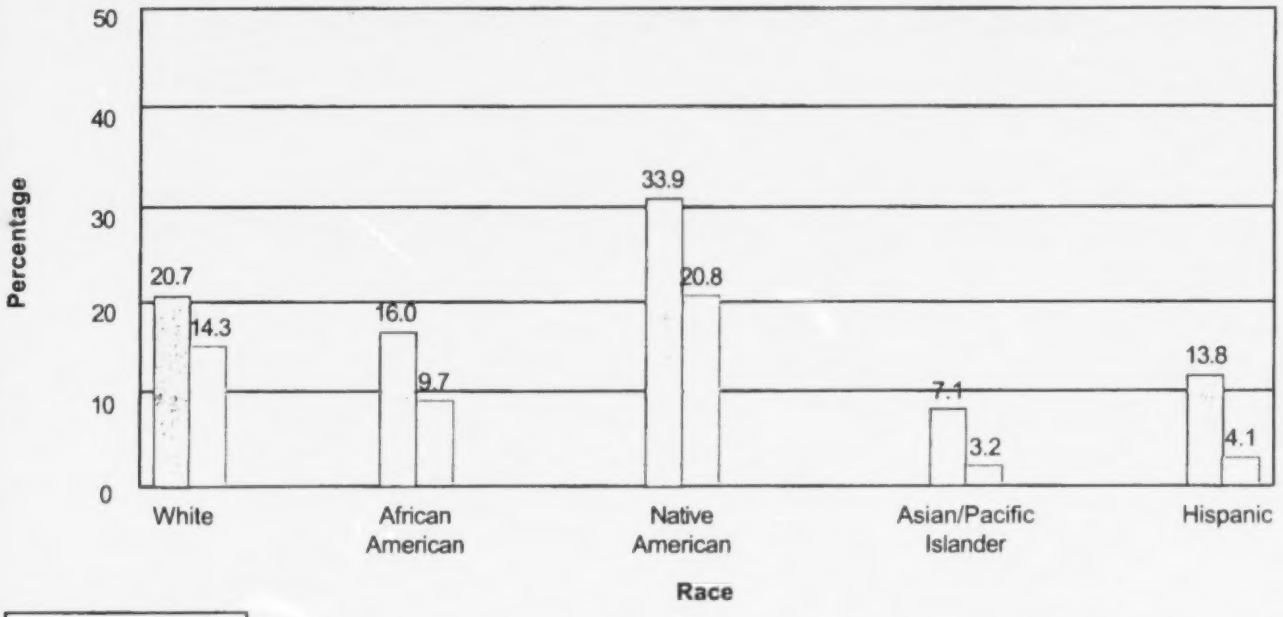
Age			Education			Race/Origin	
<18	29.2%		0-8	29.2%		White	21.2%
18-19	33.4%		9-11	42.4%		Black	18.2%
20-29	21.6%		12	27.9%		Native American	22.6%
30-39	13.9%		13-15	14.9%		Other	6.5%
40+	19.3%		16+	3.0%		Hispanic*	12.9%

*Births to mothers of Hispanic origin are also included in the appropriate racial categories.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

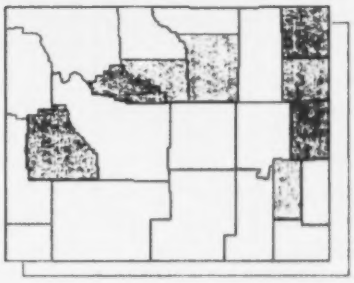
Births to Mothers who Smoked during Pregnancy

Percentage of Births to Mothers who Smoked Tobacco, Wyoming and United States, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use during Pregnancy



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

Alcohol use has been called "the leading preventable cause of birth defects."

Use of alcohol during pregnancy is associated with low birth weight, infant mortality, neurological conditions associated with alcohol consumption and developmental disabilities in the infant.

Maternal and child health indicators often associated with alcohol use include single marital status, low socioeconomic status and lack of early prenatal care.

In Wyoming from 1996 to 1998, 1.9 percent of women reported any alcohol use during pregnancy based on birth certificate data.

Nationally, 1.1 percent of mothers reported any alcohol use during pregnancy during 1998.

However, according to Women's Reproductive Health Survey (WRHS), 42 percent of pregnant study subjects were using alcohol at the time of the study.

The percentage reporting drinking alcohol during pregnancy increases with age, both in the WRHS survey and with birth certificate data.

Forty-five percent of women in the WRHS over age 27 were current alcohol users, compared to 39 percent of women ages 21-27 and 44 percent under age 21.

Illegal drug use is on the rise in the United States, but there are less data on the effects of drug use during pregnancy than on alcohol use.

Cocaine has been associated with decreased blood flow to the placenta, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate and an increased incidence of abruptio placenta.

Some studies have associated cocaine use with low birth weight, small head circumference and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

The WRHS revealed that 14.5 percent of pregnant women in the study were current users of illicit drugs.

The most used drugs were marijuana (13 percent) followed by methamphetamine (4.3 percent) and cocaine (2.4 percent).

Pregnant women less than 21 years of age had the highest rates of illicit drug and tobacco use.

Five percent of Best Beginnings pregnant clients reported using illicit drugs during their pregnancies.

Home Visiting for Pregnant and Parenting families clients reported using the following at least once during the pregnancy: marijuana (57 percent) and cocaine (.9 percent). Accurate client data for other drugs were not available.

Most Important Changes

- From 1996 to 1998, 1.9 percent of women reported any alcohol use during pregnancy.
- The Women's Reproductive Health Survey reported 42 percent of pregnant subjects were using alcohol and 14.5 percent were using illicit drugs.

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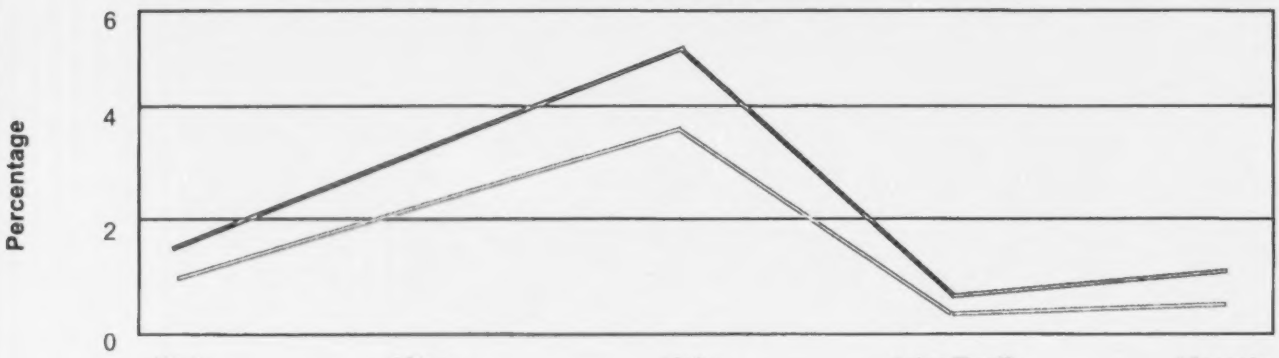
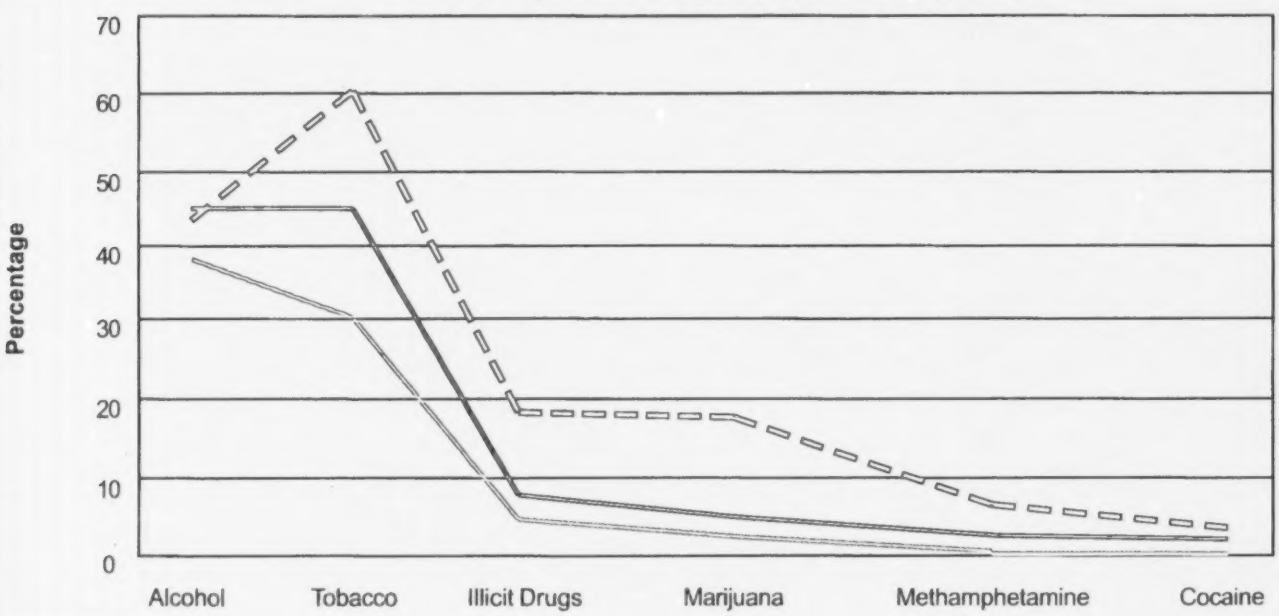
Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use during Pregnancy

Percentage of Births to Mothers who Smoked Tobacco, Wyoming and United States, by Race/Ethnicity



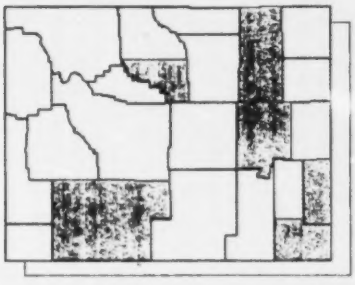
	White	African American	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic
WY 96-98	1.7	3.7	5.2	0.6	1.2
U.S. 1997	1.1	1.7	3.6	0.4	0.7

Substance Use by Pregnant Study Subjects by Age, 1999



Source for both tables: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Teen Births



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book

Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

Number of babies born to mothers in the age group of 15 through 17 years of age.

Data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of infant's birth.

Teenage birth rates are calculated by dividing the total number of females in the 15 through 17 age group who gave birth by the total number of females in the 15 to 17 age group population.

Wyoming

The median age of resident mothers giving birth decreased from 25.6 to 25.5 years.

During the 1990s this statistic has varied between 25.5 and 25.9 years.

There were 847 births to teenage mothers in 2000, compared to 850 in 1999.

The birth rate for mothers from 15 to 19 years old was 41.9 births per 1,000 female population, 13.6 percent below the U.S. rate of 48.5.

From 1990 to 2000, birth rates decreased for mothers in their teens and twenties and increased for mothers 30 and older.

The percentage decreases were highest for younger mothers ranging from 35 percent for mothers 15 to 17 years old to 8 percent for mothers 25 to 29 years old.

Increases in rates were greatest for older mothers ranging from a 7 percent increase for mothers 30 to 34 years old to 36 percent for mothers 40 to 44 years old.

Nationally

Research indicates that giving birth as a teen can have negative consequences on both mothers and their children. Giving birth at an early age can limit a young woman's options regarding education and employment opportunities, increase the likelihood that she will need public assistance and can have negative effects on the development of her children.

Teen mothers are less likely to complete high school (only one third receive a high school diploma) and are more likely to end up on welfare (nearly 80 percent of unmarried teen mothers end up on welfare).

The sons of teen mothers are 13 percent more likely to serve time in prison, while teen daughters are 22 percent more likely to become teen mothers themselves.

The birth rates for teens ages 15 through 19 have declined steadily since 1990 to the rate of 49.6 births per 1,000 teen women by 1999, a record low for the U.S.

The declines in the 1990s in the teenage birth rate essentially reverse the 24 percent increase that occurred from 1986.

Birth rates in 1999 were highest for Black, non-Hispanic and American Indian teenagers and lowest for White, non-His-

Most Important Changes

- The median age of resident mothers giving birth decreased from 25.6 to 25.5 years.
- There were 847 births to teenage mothers in 2000, compared to 850 in 1999. The birth rate for mothers from 15 to 19 years old was 41.9 births per 1,000 female population, 13.6 percent below the U.S. rate of 48.5.

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Teen Births

panic and Asian/Pacific Islander teens, a pattern that has been observed since 1994.

However, all racial and ethnic groups experienced notable declines in the 1990s. The rates for White, non-Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander teenagers fell 3 percent each, while rates for Black, non-Hispanic and American Indian teenagers declined 5 to 6 percent each.

The rate for Hispanic teenagers declined less than 1 percent.

Teen birth rates increase with age. In 1999, the birth rate for the oldest teens (ages 18 or 19) was 80.3 while rates for the youngest teens (ages 10 through 14) were considerably lower at 0.9.

In 1999, more than one in five births to teen mothers was a birth of second order or higher. The proportion of teen births that were second or higher order peaked at 25 percent in 1991 but has since declined to 22 percent in 1999.

The increased use of contraceptives by teenage mothers may account for this drop in second births.

Teenage mothers are increasingly using Depo-Provera and Norplant implants as their primary method of birth control.

These contraceptives last longer and are more reliable than birth control pills or condoms, whose effectiveness is contingent upon proper and consistent use.

In fact, one in four teenagers who already has a child used one of these two longer-lasting methods.

Births to Black and Hispanic teens are more likely to be subsequent births than births to White, non-Hispanic teens.

In 1999, 27 percent of births to Black teens, 24 percent of births to Hispanic teens and 18 percent of births to White, non-Hispanic teens were second- or higher-order births.

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother.

Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these young mothers are unmarried and have not completed high school.

Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school drop out is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics.

Most teenage mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers are not in a position to provide financial help.

According to recent estimates, only about one-third of teen mothers go on to receive a high school diploma.

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey show that only 56 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had any earned income in 2000 and that the average annual income for those who worked was slightly less than $6,200.

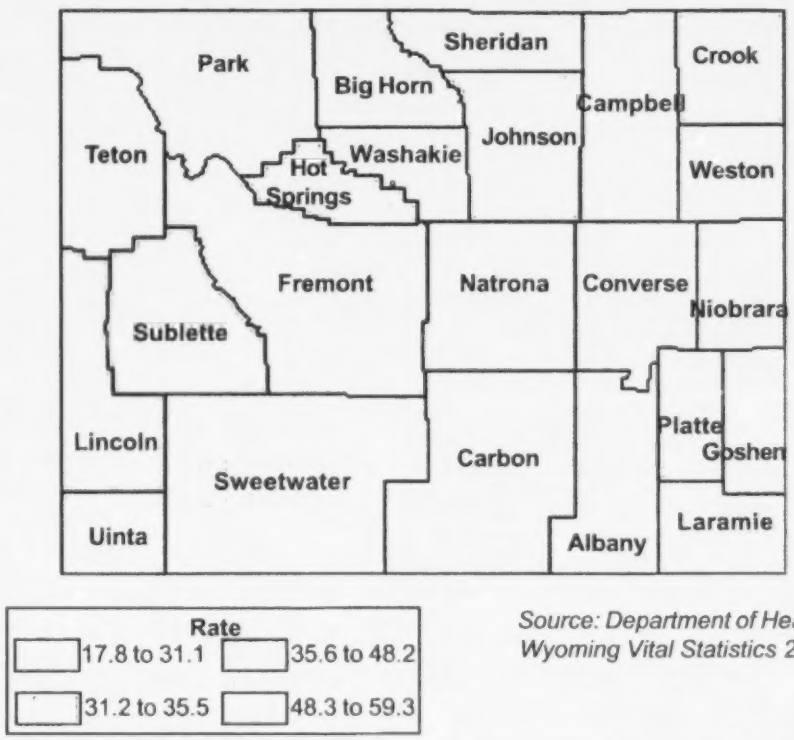
Given this situation, it is not surprising that only 10 percent of mothers ages 15 to 17 received any child support payments in 1997.

Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to receive the emotional and financial resources that support their development into independent, productive and well-adjusted adults.

Research shows that children born to single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school, twice as likely to have a child before age 20 and one and one-half times as likely to be "idle"—out of school and out of work—in their late teens and early 20s.

Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

Birth Rates per 1,000 Women Aged 15 to 19



Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Teen Births

Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	303	276	272	304	296	303	315	298	249	275	236
Albany	9	5	11	10	5	14	11	10	11	6	6
Big Horn	3	9	8	9	8	6	12	6	0	13	7
Campbell	30	22	13	23	20	19	19	20	16	14	14
Carbon	11	8	6	15	9	16	16	8	8	11	11
Converse	7	10	8	10	5	6	11	6	4	7	5
Crook	2	1	0	2	1	5	1	4	2	1	4
Fremont	29	27	22	32	29	31	33	37	32	38	24
Goshen	7	14	6	9	13	9	4	3	8	7	8
Hot Springs	3	4	1	2	5	3	4	2	2	1	1
Johnson	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	4	2
Laramie	61	43	49	50	43	50	53	53	50	37	33
Lincoln	8	9	10	6	9	5	4	9	8	7	7
Natrona	43	35	47	49	59	42	58	47	43	45	40
Niobrara	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
Park	10	14	9	9	9	8	11	6	3	7	7
Platte	2	2	3	3	2	6	5	4	3	7	10
Sheridan	9	6	17	10	12	10	11	17	3	7	10
Sublette	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	0	1
Sweetwater	31	34	27	28	29	40	27	34	24	24	22
Teton	6	3	2	3	1	3	5	5	0	3	6
Uinta	18	17	20	21	23	19	16	16	19	27	12
Washakie	7	4	5	5	3	4	3	6	4	6	1
Weston	3	1	5	3	4	3	5	1	6	2	5

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Teen Births

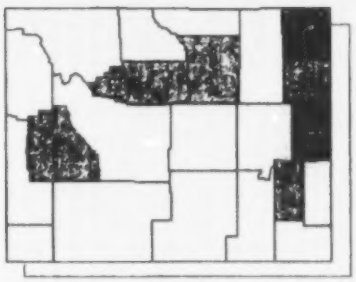
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Ages 15 to 17 Years

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	29	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	19	22	19.1
Albany	19	11	22	20	10	26	20	19	21	13	11
Big Horn	10	30	26	29	24	17	34	17	0	37	23
Campbell	41	29	16	28	23	21	20	20	16	14	14
Carbon	28	20	15	37	21	37	37	18	19	27	27
Converse	24	33	26	31	15	17	29	16	10	19	15
Crook*	17	8	0	16	7	36	7	27	13	7	21
Fremont	39	35	28	39	33	34	35	38	33	39	26
Goshen	23	46	19	28	39	26	11	8	23	20	29
Hot Springs	30	41	10	20	46	28	36	19	18	9	9
Johnson*	20	13	6	6	12	11	16	5	0	22	11
Laramie	40	28	30	29	24	27	28	28	27	20	18
Lincoln	22	24	25	15	20	13	8	19	17	15	15
Natrona	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	27	29	25
Niobrara*	0	34	0	16	15	0	14	27	14	14	0
Park	20	27	17	16	15	13	17	9	5	11	10
Platte*	10	10	15	15	9	27	21	17	13	30	40
Sheridan	17	11	31	18	20	16	17	26	5	11	14
Sublette*	10	38	18	26	32	15	15	7	14	0	7
Sweetwater	30	32	24	24	24	32	21	27	19	20	21
Teton	35	17	10	15	5	13	21	20	0	12	21
Uinta	34	30	34	34	36	28	23	23	27	39	20
Washakie	37	21	23	23	14	18	13	25	17	27	5
Weston*	19	6	30	18	23	17	27	5	33	11	27

Note: * Calculated rated for counties which had less than 100 total births in any given year are statistically unreliable.

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Sexually Transmitted Diseases



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

Wyoming rates for sexually transmitted diseases are lower than the nation's.

In 1999, the Wyoming rate of gonorrhea in females ages 15 to 19 years was 62.1 per 100,000 (representing 13 identified cases) compared to 718 per 100,000 nationally.

In 1998, the Wyoming rate of gonorrhea in females ages 15 to 19 years was 54.7 per 100,000, compared to 780 per 100,000 nationally.

Chlamydia rates for Wyoming females ages 15 to 19 years in 1999 were 1,416 per 100,000 (representing 296 identified cases), compared to 2,044 per 100,000 nationally.

Chlamydia rates for Wyoming females ages 15 to 19 years in 1998 were 1,022 per 100,000, compared to 2,359 per 100,000 nationally.

The 1999 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance data indicate that 89.6 percent of students reported ever being taught about HIV in school, compared to 90.6 nationally.

Middle school data for 1999 reveal that 82 percent of those surveyed were taught in their schools about HIV and AIDS.

From 1994 to 1999, there were four newly diagnosed AIDS cases for Wyoming youth less than age 20. Three of these cases were diagnosed in 1999 alone.

From 1994 to 1999, there were six people identified with HIV under age 20. One of these cases was identified in 1999.

In 1999, 48 percent of Wyoming teens reported ever having sexual intercourse and 6 percent had intercourse before age 13. Of the teens reporting, 57 percent reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, and 31 percent reported using alcohol and drugs before their last sexual intercourse.

Nationally, women suffer more frequent and more serious STD complications than men.

National rates disproportionately affect adolescents, young adults and African American and Hispanic populations have higher rates of STDs, compared with rates for Whites.

STDs generally are recognized as symptomatic and asymptomatic as only part of a very large public health problem. The organisms often found with STDs also cause many other harmful, often irreversible and costly clinical complications such as reproductive health problems, fetal and perinatal health problems and cancer.

Most Important Changes

- There were four newly diagnosed cases of AIDS from 1994 to 1999 for Wyoming youth age 15 to 19, and six newly diagnosed caes of HIV.
- In 1999, 48 percent of Wyoming teens reported ever having sexual intercourse and 6 percent had intercourse before age 13.

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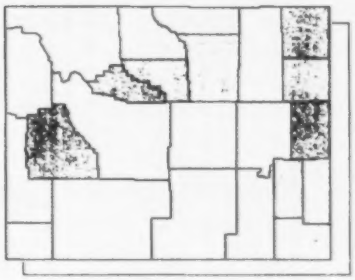
Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1999 Wyoming Teen Sexual Activity

Wyoming Sexual Activity Questions from 1999 YRBS Percent Responding Yes	WY Female	WY Male	WY Total	U.S. Total
Ever had Sexual Intercourse	47.9	47.8	47.9	45.9
First Sexual Intercourse before Age 13	3.4	8.9	6.2	8.3
Currently Sexually Active (Intercourse in the past 3 months)	36.0	32.7	34.5	36.3
Condom Use During Last Sexual Intercourse	50.4	65.0	57.2	58.0
Alcohol or Drug Use at Last Sexual Intercourse	28.5	34.9	31.3	24.8
Currently Abstinent (among those who have had sexual intercourse, no sexual intercourse in the past 3 months)	24.7	31.5	28.0	27.3
Had 4 or More Sexual Partners in Lifetime	15.2	16.8	16.1	16.2

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Adolescent Tobacco Use



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

In 1999, 35 percent (36 percent females and 35 percent males) of high school students responding to the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Surveliance reported current use of cigarettes (use in the past 30 days) compared to 35 percent nationally.

Of this 35 percent of Wyoming teens, 11 percent reported they usually get their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station.

Fifty-four percent of these Wyoming teens reported they had purchased cigarettes without being asked to show proof of age, compared to 67 percent nationally.

In 1999, 18 percent of Wyoming teens responding to the YRBS reported using smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days (6 percent females and 29 percent males).

Nationally, 8 percent of teens reported using smokeless tobacco in 1999.

In Wyoming, tobacco accounts for 700 deaths each year.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported in 1994 that tobacco accounts for one out of every five deaths.

Most people who smoke began using as children and teens.

Among adults who have ever smoked daily, 82 percent tried their first cigarette before age 18, and 53 percent became daily smokers before age 18.

Studies have shown that youth who smoke are likely to have low self-esteem, perceive that tobacco use is normal, have peers and siblings that use and approve of tobacco use and lack self-control in the ability to refuse offers to use tobacco.

It's now well documented that smoking cigarettes cause heart disease; cancers of the lungs, larynx, esophagus, pharynx, mouth and bladder; and chronic lung disease.

Cigarette smoking also contributes to cancer of the pancreas, kidney and cervix.

Cigarette smoking is also linked to infertility.

Use of smokeless tobacco causes a number of serious oral health problems including cancer of the mouth and gum, periodontitis and tooth loss. Other problems associated with smokeless tobacco use are rotting teeth, white/patchy lesions, gingival recession and nicotine addiction.

Most Important Changes

- In 1999, 35 percent of high school students responding to the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported current use of cigarettes.
- In 1999, 18 percent of high school students responding to the Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey reported current use of smokeless tobacco.

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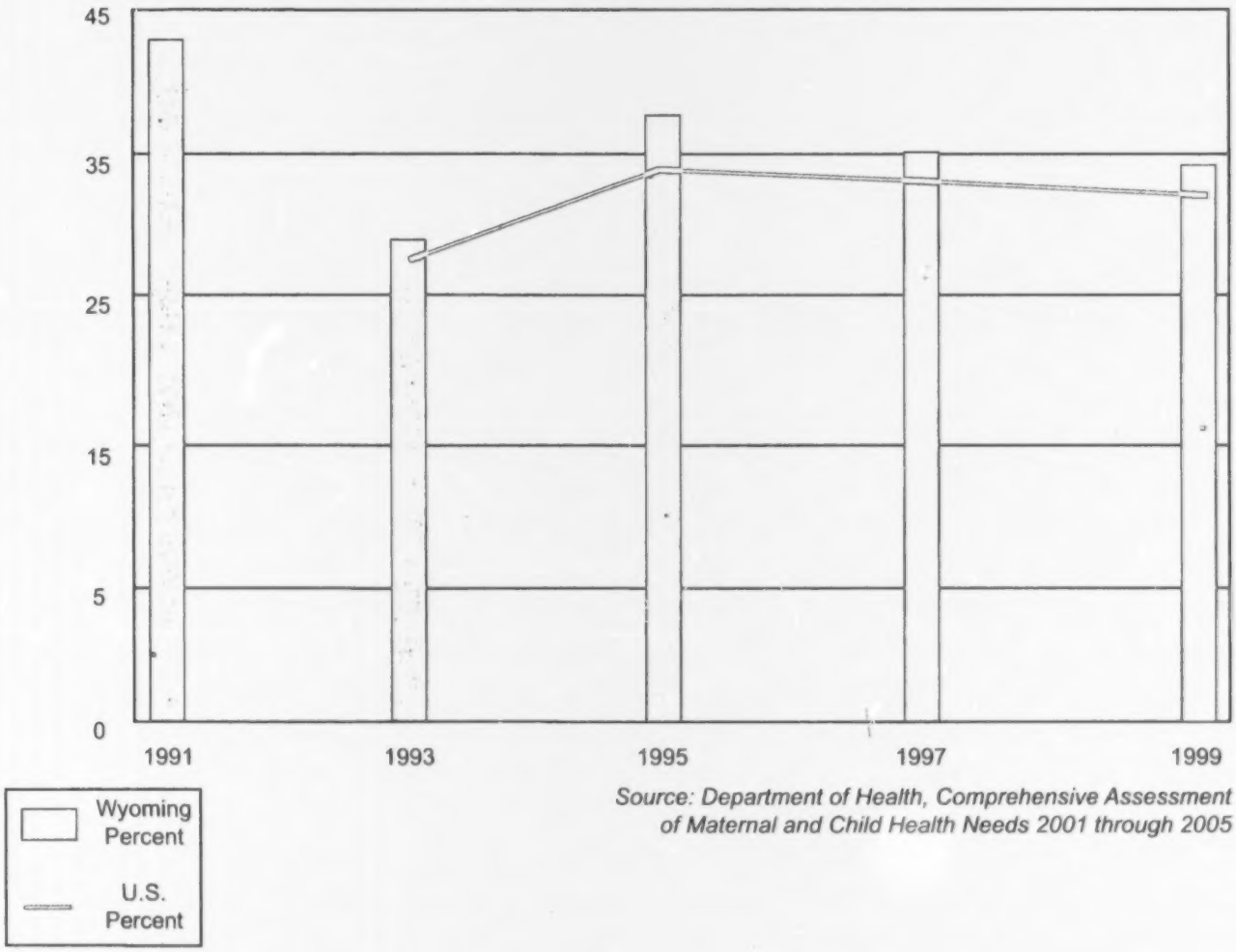
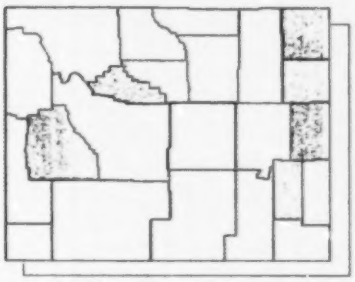
Adolescent Tobacco Use

Youth Cigarette Use: Percent Reporting Current Usage, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance 1999



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Use



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

Wyoming's 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) reported that 50 percent of 9th grade students, 52 percent of 10th grade students, 56 percent of 11th grade students and 62 percent of 12th grade students had at least one drink of alcohol on a single occassion inthe past 30 days.

Overall, 55 percent of high school students reported current alcohol usage, compared to 50 percent nationally.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase the proportion of adolescents not using alcohol or any illicit drug during the past 30 days to 89 percent.

In Wyoming, a major problem with alcohol use is consumption of large amounts on a single occassion.

Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occassion in the past 30 days.

In Wyoming in 1999, 40 percent of students responding to the YRBS reported binge drinking, compared to 32 percent of all students nationwide.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce to 3 percent the proportion of 12- to 17-year-olds reporting binge drinking during the past month.

In 1999, Wyoming high school students responding to the YRBS reported using the following: 43 percent report ever using marijuana, 9.8 percent report ever using cocaine, 4.9 percent ever using illegal steroids, 2.8 percent ever injecting drugs, 17.6 percent ever sniffing drugs or substances and 13 percent ever using methamphetamines.

The Healthy People 2010 objectives are to decrease current use (use in the past 30 days) for high school students of marijuana to 0.7 percent, and any illicit drugs to 3 percent.

Excessive drinking has consequences for virtually every part of the body.

The wide range of alcohol-induced disorders is due (among other factors) to differences in the amount, duration and patterns of alcohol consumption, as well as differences in genetic vulnerability to particular alcohol-related consequences.

Alcohol use has been linked with a substantial proportion of injuries and deaths from traffic crashes, falls, fires and drowning. It also is a factor in homicide, suicide, child abuse and has been assocaited with high-risk sexual and self-destructive behavior. Drug dependence is a chronic, relapsing disorder. Addicted persons frequently engage in self-destructive and criminal behavior.

Most Important Changes

- Overall, 55 percent of high school students reported current alcohol usage, compared to 50 percent nationally.
- In 1999, 43 percent of Wyoming high school students reported ever having tried marijuana.

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Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Use

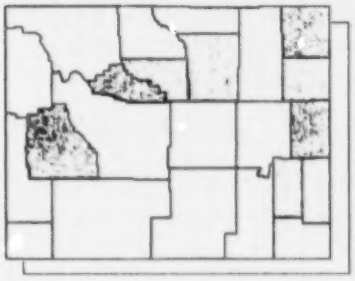
Wyoming Teen Illicit Drug Use

Wyoming Illicit Drug Use Questions from 1999 YRBS, Percent Responding Yes	Wyoming	U.S.	WY Rank (out of 22*)
Ever Used Cocaine	9.8	9.5	4
Current Cocaine User	3.7	4.0	10
Ever Used Heroin	2.9	2.4	13
Ever Used Illegal Steroids	4.9	3.7	7
Ever Injected Drugs	2.8	1.8	6
Ever Sniffed Drugs or Substances	17.6	14.6	4
Ever Used Methamphetamines	12.6	9.1	5

*Out of 22 states with weighted data.

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Children Affected by Divorce



Sources

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Department of Health, Wyoming
Vital Statistics 2000

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Definition

Number of children under the age of 18 that were affected by divorce or annulment.

Data are recorded by county of occurrence and not necessarily residency.

Wyoming

In 2000, 2,851 children under the age of 18 were affected by divorce. Divorce has affected nearly 3,000 children on average per year since 1990.

It is important to understand the magnitude of this issue as it affects the economies of many families, the well being of children and underscores the important of child support payments and the state's efforts to collect unmet payments.

In 1999, there were 2,818 divorces of which 50 percent affected children under the age of 18 in the family.

In 1999, the divorce rate for Wyoming was computed at 5.8 divorces per 1,000 population. The divorce rate in Wyoming exceeds the national rate (4.1) by 44 percent. Custody of children in 1999 went primarily to the wife in 64 percent of the divorce cases.

This is down slightly from the report of 1998 when 69 percent of custody orders in divorce cases went to the wife.

During 1999, 10 percent of the custody orders went to the husbands, 22 percent were issued as joint custody and 4 percent of the divorcing cases has custody orders to other guardians.

The number of family households with "own" children under the age of 18 were recorded in the 2000 Census at 63,263, making up 32.7 percent of all households in Wyoming.

These households are defined as homes containing children under the age of 18 who are related to a parent.

In the United States, 28 percent of American households are headed by a single parent compared to 72 percent headed by married couples. Of those American single parent households, 22 percent are headed by single fathers and 78 percent are headed by single mothers.

In 1999, Wyoming married couple families made up 74 percent of the households containing their own children, children through adoption, birth or stepchildren, while 26 percent were headed by a single parent.

Of those households containing children headed by a single parent, 71 percent were headed by the mother and 29 percent were headed by the father.

There were 4,479 households where children under the age of 18 were living with a non-parent in 1999.

During the past 11 years, 1991 saw the highest number of children affected by divorce with 3,472 kids. It wasn't until 1998 that the lowest number affected by divorce was reported at 2,272.

Most Important Changes

- In 1999, 2,727 children, under the age of 18, were affected by divorce.
- The divorce rate in Wyoming exceeds the national rate (4.1 per 1,000) by 44 percent.
- In 1999, custody of children were ordered to the wife in divorces 64 percent of the time.

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Children Affected by Divorce

Wyoming Families 2000

	Total Households with Children	Married Couple Households with Children		Single Parent Households with Children		Single Parent Households			
						Mother Households with Children		Father Households with Children	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Wyoming	63,263	46,987	74%	16,276	25%	11,610	18%	4,693	7%
Albany	3,169	2,311	73%	858	27%	645	20%	213	7%
Big Horn	1,400	1,113	80%	287	21%	189	14%	98	7%
Campbell	5,267	3,981	76%	1,286	24%	829	16%	457	9%
Carbon	1,910	1,400	73%	510	27%	366	19%	144	8%
Converse	1,715	1,299	76%	416	24%	297	19%	119	7%
Crook	745	609	82 %	136	18%	87	12%	49	7%
Fremont	4,367	3,041	70%	1,326	30%	943	22%	383	9%
Goshen	1,448	1,095	76%	353	24%	253	17%	100	7%
Hot Springs	537	405	75%	132	25%	99	18%	33	6%
Johnson	850	641	75%	209	25%	141	17%	68	8%
Laramie	10,594	7,685	73%	2,909	27%	2,158	20%	751	7%
Lincoln	1,924	1,648	86%	276	14%	178	9%	98	5%
Natrona	8,644	5,926	69%	2,718	31%	1,995	23%	723	8%
Niobrara	274	215	78%	59	22%	42	15%	17	6%
Park	3,100	2,433	78%	667	22%	501	16%	166	5%
Platte	1,089	856	79%	233	21%	162	15%	71	7%
Sheridan	3,169	2,312	73%	857	27%	620	20%	228	7%
Sublette	775	630	81%	145	19%	97	12%	54	7%
Sweetwater	5,395	4,041	75%	1,354	25%	917	17%	437	8%
Teton	1,965	1,542	78%	423	22%	302	15%	121	6%
Uinta	3,047	2,313	76%	734	24%	516	17%	248	7%
Washakie	1,062	839	79%	223	21%	152	14%	71	7%
Weston	817	652	80%	165	20%	121	15%	44	5%

Source: 2000 Census

Children Affected by Divorce

States Ranked by Percent Change in Single Parent Families Between 1990 and 2000

State	Percent Change	State	Precent Change
Utah	8%	Vermont	23%
Colorado	8%	Ohio	23%
California	9%	Alaska	24%
Michigan	10%	Oklahoma	24%
Illinois	10%	Pennsylvania	25%
Massachusetts	12%	Virginia	25%
New Jersey	13%	Indiana	25%
Washington	14%	Alabama	25%
New York	15%	New Mexico	26%
Nevada	15%	Iowa	27%
Arizona	15%	Kentucky	27%
Oregon	16%	Missouri	27%
Georgia	17%	Nebraska	27%
Texas	17%	Arkansas	27%
Connecticut	19%	South Carolina	28%
Maryland	19%	Delaware	28%
North Carolina	20%	**Wyoming**	**28%**
Florida	20%	West Virginia	30%
Louisiana	21%	Hawaii	31%
Idaho	21%	Maine	31%
Minnesota	21%	Rhode Island	32%
Wisconsin	22%	New Hampshire	32%
Montana	22%	South Dakota	32%
Tennessee	22%	North Dakota	36%
Mississippi	22%	District of Columbia	6%
Kansas	23%	United States	18%

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Children Affected by Divorce

Children Under the Age of 18 Years Affected by Divorce by County of Occurance

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wyoming	3,281	3,472	3,437	3,193	3,262	3,306	3,023	2,768	2,727	2,749	2,851
Albany	163	163	175	139	127	155	100	105	135	90	142
Big Horn	50	48	69	68	54	45	45	25	24	38	36
Campbell	182	248	237	290	190	256	207	237	263	170	199
Carbon	111	105	119	112	110	109	106	81	50	80	96
Converse	68	54	92	61	74	87	63	55	49	51	62
Crook	35	35	19	36	23	30	23	25	25	21	27
Fremont	238	224	233	206	219	182	279	182	176	201	212
Goshen	67	89	87	59	61	91	57	58	58	37	68
Hot Springs	36	24	39	26	28	34	30	31	30	24	34
Johnson	32	35	52	39	32	43	36	29	23	36	40
Laramie	599	598	552	489	600	610	597	499	438	441	534
Lincoln	60	106	77	92	58	79	83	76	65	91	65
Natrona	562	576	537	581	626	566	491	497	464	433	395
Niobrara	2	5	29	18	13	12	16	4	3	9	16
Park	152	185	149	87	128	120	105	107	126	142	122
Platte	65	56	53	62	49	55	45	44	72	64	54
Sheridan	204	204	169	141	124	175	128	122	146	121	165
Sublette	18	28	31	31	32	15	26	21	31	33	43
Sweetwater	277	312	344	332	309	330	300	283	254	322	265
Teton	69	69	77	73	81	61	52	55	59	79	74
Uinta	201	190	165	166	222	150	156	151	146	199	123
Washakie	63	79	92	57	50	65	48	57	55	44	47
Weston	27	39	40	28	53	36	30	24	35	23	32

Source: Department of Health, Wyoming Vital Statistics 2000

Children Affected by Divorce

U.S. Households with Children by Type and Gender of Single Parent

States	Married Couple Households with Children		Single Parent Households with Children		Among Single Parent Households			
					Single Mother		Single Father	
Alabama	391,185	70%	170,273	30%	141,057	83%	29,216	17%
Alaska	63,245	71%	25,239	29%	17,243	68%	7,996	32%
Arizona	428,878	71%	179,340	29%	129,511	72%	49,829	28%
Arkansas	237,174	71%	97,430	29%	76,774	79%	20,656	21%
California	2,989,974	73%	1,127,062	27%	834,716	74%	292,346	26%
Colorado	404,866	74%	138,722	26%	102,113	74%	36,609	26%
Connecticut	307,126	73%	112,159	27%	91,114	81%	21,045	19%
Delaware	65,535	69%	29,640	31%	22,975	78%	6,665	22%
District of Columbia	20,741	42%	28,363	58%	24,561	87%	3,802	13%
Florida	1,215,197	68%	564,389	32%	437,680	78%	126,709	22%
Georgia	732,734	70%	318,568	30%	258,006	81%	60,562	19%
Hawaii	96,758	75%	32,564	25%	23,619	73%	8,945	27%
Idaho	132,101	77%	38,362	23%	27,091	71%	11,271	29%
Illinois	1,113,582	74%	400,979	26%	315,957	79%	85,022	21%
Indiana	556,113	72%	211,723	28%	160,311	76%	51,412	24%
Iowa	274,565	76%	86,588	24%	64,367	74%	22,221	26%
Kansas	260,923	76%	84,168	24%	62,757	75%	21,411	25%
Kentucky	375,211	73%	141,133	27%	110,565	78%	30,568	22%
Louisiana	374,158	65%	197,895	35%	161,546	82%	36,349	18%
Maine	112,767	72%	44,558	28%	32,352	73%	12,206	27%
Maryland	461,446	70%	200,726	30%	159,342	79%	41,384	21%
Massachusetts	548,360	73%	200,505	27%	163,550	82%	36,955	18%
Michigan	873,227	71%	363,486	29%	283,758	78%	79,728	22%
Minnesota	477,615	76%	148,676	24%	111,371	75%	37,305	25%
Mississippi	234,484	65%	128,932	35%	106,203	82%	22,729	18%

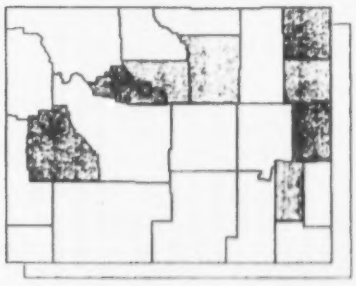
Children Affected by Divorce

U.S. Households with Children by Type and Gender of Single Parent, Continued

States	Married Couple Households with Children		Single Parent Households with Children		Among Single Parent Households			
					Single Mother		Single Father	
Missouri	497,201	71%	202,578	29%	156,571	77%	46,007	23%
Montana	82,384	74%	29,423	26%	21,201	72%	8,222	28%
Nebraska	165,564	76%	52,072	24%	39,685	76%	12,387	24%
Nevada	166,072	70%	72,774	30%	50,675	70%	22,099	30%
New Hampshire	120,337	76%	38,073	24%	27,257	72%	10,816	28%
New Jersey	776,205	76%	249,351	24%	196,809	79%	52,542	21%
New Mexico	157,745	67%	77,285	33%	56,133	73%	21,152	27%
New York	1,527,187	68%	704,194	32%	573,384	81%	130,810	19%
North Carolina	707,506	71%	288,142	29%	227,351	79%	60,791	21%
North Dakota	62,002	77%	18,451	23%	13,639	74%	4,812	26%
Ohio	996,042	71%	413,870	29%	323,095	78%	90,775	22%
Oklahoma	311,735	72%	123,058	28%	94,403	77%	28,655	23%
Oregon	296,404	72%	114,399	28%	83,131	73%	31,268	27%
Pennsylvania	1,043,071	73%	387,737	27%	298,021	77%	89,716	23%
Rhode Island	85,817	69%	39,050	31%	31,703	81%	7,347	19%
South Carolina	333,951	67%	161,325	33%	131,010	81%	30,315	19%
South Dakota	71,148	75%	24,032	25%	17,645	73%	6,387	27%
Tennessee	499,298	71%	208,007	29%	165,842	80%	42,165	20%
Texas	2,001,628	73%	721,702	27%	564,288	78%	157,414	22%
Utah	245,743	82%	54,003	18%	40,329	75%	13,674	25%
Vermont	55,907	73%	20,502	27%	14,792	72%	5,710	28%
Virginia	645,504	73%	236,389	27%	186,591	79%	49,798	21%
Washington	541,363	73%	200,845	27%	146,920	73%	53,925	27%
West Virginia	156,927	74%	56,145	26%	42,304	75%	13,841	25%
Wisconsin	493,530	74%	171,709	26%	128,952	75%	42,757	25%
Wyoming	**46,987**	**74%**	**16,267**	**26%**	**11,604**	**71%**	**4,663**	**29%**
United States	24,835,505	72%	9,752,863	28%	7,561,874	78%	2,190,989	22%

Source: 2000 Census

Juvenile Crime Arrests



Sources

America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well Being 2002

Trends in the Well Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming—Office of the Attorney General

Definition

Juvenile arrests for violent crimes include: murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Juvenile arrests are in accordance with the age definition of a juvenile for the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which is a person under 18 years of age.

Data are reported by county of arrest. Differences in arrest practices, reporting, policies and enforcement emphasis among agencies influence the volume of arrests. 2000 data have been adjusted for missing reports.

Wyoming

In 2001, 6,801 juveniles were arrested for all types of crime. Of those arrested, 99 were arrested for violent crimes.

In 2001, 4,808 juvenile males were arrested and 1,993 juvenile females were arrested.

Under the violent crime arrested for 2001, 82 of those juveniles were male and 17 were female.

Both incidators for all crime arrests and violent crime arrests are down slightly from the previous year. In 2000, 7,651 juveniles were arrested (5,276 males and 2,375 females) for all crimes and 100 juveniles (78 males and 22 females) were arrested for violent crimes.

In 2001, Natrona County had the highest number of juvenile arrests for all crimes with 1,442. Laramie County followed with 961 juveniles being arrested for all crimes. Sweetwater County registered as the third county with the highest juvenile arrests for all crimes with 770. Campbell County was not far behind with 703.

In 2001, Niobrara County had the fewest number of juvenile arrests for all crimes with 8. Sublette County had 12 juveniles arrested in 2001 for all crimes, and Big Horn registered third with 58 arrests. Hot Springs County had 58 juvenile arrests for all crimes in 2001.

Natrona County, by far, had the highest number of arrests for violent crimes with 24 (18 males and 6 females). Washakie County placed second with 16 juvenile arrests for violent crimes (13 males and 3 females). Sweetwater County registered 10 arrests (10 males and 0 females) for violent crimes and Carbon County placed fourth with 8 (4 males and 4 females).

Counties with the fewest number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes in 2001 included Niobrara County, Crook County, Sublette County and Weston County with no arrests. Seven counties had only one arrest for violent crime which include Big Horn, Goshen, Hot Springs, Johnson, Lincoln, Platte and Sheridan. All of these arrests were male juveniles.

A note of interest includes Laramie County. For being one of the biggest counties in the state, only two juveniles, one male and one female, were arrested

Most Important Changes

- In 2001, 6,801 juveniles were arrested for all types of crime. Of those arrested, 99 were arrested for violent crimes.
- Natrona County, a county relative in population to Laramie County, had 24 arrests for violent crimes compared to Laramie County's two arrests for violent crimes in 2001.
- In 2001, 4,808 juvenile males were arrested and 1,993 juvenile females were arrested. Under the violent crime arrested for 2001, 82 of those juveniles were male and 17 were female.

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in 2001 for violent crimes. Counties much smaller in population had quite a bit more juveniles arrested for violent crime. Natrona County, a county relative in population to Laramie County, had 24 arrests for violent crimes compared to Laramie County's two arrests for violent crimes in 2001.

Nationally

Violence affects the quality of life of young people who experience, witness or feel threatened by it.

In addition to the direct physical harm suffered by young victims of serious violence, such violence can adversely affect victims' mental health and development and increase the likelihood that they themselves will commit acts of serious violence.

Youth ages 12 to 17 are twice as likely as adults to be victims of serious violent crimes, which include aggravated assault, rape, robbery (stealing by force or threat of violence) and homicide.

In 2000, the rate at which youth were victims of serious violent crime was 16 crimes per 1,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17, totaling about 390,000 such crimes.

The serious violent crime victimization rate fluctuated between 34 and 43 per 1,000 from 1980 to 1990 and peaked at 44 per 1,000 in 1993.

Since 1993, the rate of serious violent crime against youth has decreased by 63 percent, down to 16 per 1,000 in 2000.

Males are more than twice as likely as females to be victims of serious violent crimes.

In 2000, the serious violent crime victimization rate was 23 per 1,000 male youth, compared to 10 per 1,000 female youth.

In 2000, the serious violent crime victimization rate for youth dropped more for younger teens (ages 12 to 14) than for older teens (ages 15 to 17).

In 2000, the rate for older teens dropped to 19 per 1,000 and for younger teens dropped to 14 per 1,000.

The level of youth violence in society can be viewed as an indicator of youths' ability to control their behavior, as well as the adequacy of socializing agents such as families, peers, schools and religious institutions to supervise or channel youth behavior to acceptable norms.

One measure of the serious violent crime committed by juveniles is the incidence rate of serious violent juvenile crime.

According to reports by victims, in 2000 the serious violent crime offending rate was 17 crimes per 1,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17, totaling 413,000 such crimes involving juveniles. This is a 67 percent drop from the 1993 high and the lowest rate recorded since the national victimization survey began in 1973.

Reports by victims indicate that between 1980 and 1989, the serious violent juvenile crime offending rate fluctuated between 29 and 40 per 1,000, and then began to increase from 34 per 1,000 in 1989 to a high of 52 per 1,000 in 1993.

Since then, the rate has steadily dropped, to 17 per 1,000 in 2000.

Based on victims' reports, since 1980 the percentage of all serious violent crime involving juveniles has ranged from 19 percent in 1982 to 26 percent in 1993, the peak year for youth violence.

In 2000, 19 percent of all such victimizations reportedly involved a juvenile offender. In more than half (59 percent) of all serious violent juvenile crimes reported by victims in 2000, more than one offender was involved in the incident.

Because insufficient detail exists to determine the age of each individual offender when a crime is committed by more than one offender, the number of additional juvenile offenders cannot be determined. Therefore, this rate of serious violent crime offending does not represent the number of juvenile offenders in the population, but rather the number of crimes committed involving juveniles ages 12 to 17 in relation to the juvenile population.

Weapon carrying is associated with the most serious injuries resulting from violence.

Carrying a weapon significantly increases the risk that a violent argument will result in death, disability or other serious injury.

Since 1991, the percentage of students who reported carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife or club at least once in the past month has declined; for example, in 1999, 17 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported carring a weapon, compared with 26 percent in 1991.

The number of students who reported carrying a gun at some time in the past 30 days declined significantly between 1993 and 1999.

In 1999, 5 percent of high school students reported having carried a gun, including 12 percent of Black, non-Hispanic students, 8 percent of Hispanic students and 4 percent of White, non-Hispanic students. In general, students in the lower grades are more likely than students in the upper grades to carry a weapon. In 1999, 18 percent of 9th graders reported having carried a weapon in the past 30 days, compared with 16 percent of 12th graders.

High school males are much more likely than females to carry a weapon. This is true across all grades and for all racial and ethnic groups; for example, in 1999, 29 percent of males in grades 9 through 12 reported carrying a weapon, compared with 7 percent of females. In 1999, 16 percent of White, non-Hispanic, 17 percent of Black, non-Hispanic and 19 percent of Hispanic students reported having carried a weapon.

For White, non-Hispanic and Black, non-Hispanic students, these represent reductions from 1991 rates of 25 and 33 percent, respectively.

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for All Crimes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Wyoming	5,195	5,509	5,638	6,276	7,168	7,709	7,860	8,792	8,792	8,546	7,651	6,801
Albany	166	99	216	337	352	552	420	424	423	313	285	283
Big Horn	79	50	23	35	49	89	109	80	159	94	81	50
Campbell	762	777	880	890	864	890	954	877	908	863	760	703
Carbon	191	195	126	234	360	299	203	302	298	309	402	264
Converse	120	110	162	102	112	151	177	170	212	185	148	148
Crook	23	30	30	24	46	31	52	34	31	57	62	68
Fremont	396	467	597	568	652	791	751	786	664	698	619	497
Goshen	128	204	187	193	185	246	231	228	215	159	202	163
Hot Springs	88	105	95	68	58	89	97	96	82	103	93	58
Johnson	57	47	28	39	29	16	26	45	62	38	38	68
Laramie	690	788	859	1,227	1,432	1,598	1,677	1,797	1,579	1,612	1,064	961
Lincoln	86	51	46	45	42	37	55	61	36	86	105	71
Natrona	1,145	1,184	1,009	1,002	1,145	1,043	935	1,200	1,781	1,602	1,399	1,442
Niobrara	0	7	6	9	0	9	10	0	2	35	14	8
Park	125	204	190	157	291	367	442	484	379	354	284	357
Platte	42	46	38	36	29	32	21	24	27	62	46	62
Sheridan	250	291	316	367	405	343	355	503	437	332	449	368
Sublette	32	28	21	6	6	13	10	11	5	18	12	12
Sweetwater	339	323	312	357	537	554	770	937	1,012	1,089	1,125	770
Teton	162	287	266	276	317	183	108	97	103	62	37	77
Uinta	243	153	207	257	216	311	319	246	197	269	194	163
Washakie	30	16	1	8	2	10	101	213	144	167	195	152
Weston	41	47	23	39	39	55	37	22	36	39	37	56
Yearly % Change	6.00%	2.40%	11.30%	14.20%	7.50%	2.00%	9.90%	9.90%	4.90%	-5.70%	-10.50%	-11.10%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming--Office of Attorney General

Juvenile Crime Arrests

Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Wyoming	69	48	51	89	81	79	93	83	74	89	100	99
Albany	1	1	7	3	5	6	2	4	6	4	3	6
Big Horn	4	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	2	1
Campbell	11	11	6	15	11	9	10	12	13	11	6	6
Carbon	3	1	1	4	2	9	1	1	3	1	6	8
Converse	2	1	4	4	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	2
Crook	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	5	6	0
Fremont	2	1	5	9	5	7	3	2	6	6	4	3
Goshen	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
Hot Springs	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
Laramie	4	5	7	10	8	14	21	7	7	8	12	2
Lincoln	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	8	1
Natrona	21	18	10	21	16	3	6	5	6	18	12	24
Niobrara	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Park	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	10	7	5	6	7
Platte	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
Sheridan	0	1	1	5	8	4	10	6	2	3	9	1
Sublette	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	0
Sweetwater	1	2	4	6	2	7	12	16	8	8	10	10
Teton	2	4	3	2	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Uinta	6	0	0	1	4	4	7	1	1	6	4	2
Washakie	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	3	2	4	6	16
Weston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Yearly % Change	0%	-30%	6%	75%	-9%	-2%	18%	-11%	-11%	20%	12%	-1%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming--Office of Attorney General

Juvenile Crime Arrests

All Juvenile Crime Arrests by Gender

	1999			2000			2001		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wyoming	8,546	5,981	2,565	7,651	5,276	2,375	6,801	4,808	1,993
Albany	313	205	108	285	172	113	283	195	88
Big Horn	94	74	20	81	64	17	50	37	13
Campbell	863	641	222	760	533	227	703	497	206
Carbon	309	202	107	402	285	117	264	189	75
Converse	185	139	46	148	117	31	148	99	49
Crook	57	42	15	62	46	16	68	54	14
Fremont	698	435	263	619	396	223	497	327	170
Goshen	159	129	30	202	171	31	163	132	31
Hot Springs	103	76	27	93	60	33	58	43	15
Johnson	38	26	12	38	27	11	68	47	21
Laramie	1,612	1,191	421	1,064	710	354	961	712	249
Lincoln	86	63	23	105	75	30	71	48	23
Natrona	1,602	1,093	509	1,399	971	428	1,442	1,010	432
Niobrara	35	21	14	14	8	6	8	3	5
Park	354	260	94	284	203	81	357	249	108
Platte	62	48	14	46	28	18	62	47	15
Sheridan	332	237	95	449	280	169	368	240	128
Sublette	18	14	4	12	11	1	12	10	2
Sweetwater	1,089	709	380	1,125	800	325	770	527	243
Teton	62	53	9	37	24	13	77	64	13
Uinta	269	187	82	194	139	55	163	122	41
Washakie	167	109	58	195	128	67	152	112	40
Weston	39	27	12	37	28	9	56	44	12
% by Gender	--	70%	30%	--	69%	31%	--	71%	29%
% Change of Arrests	--	--	--	-10.5%	-11.8%	-7.4%	-11.1%	-8.9%	-16.1%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming—Office of the Attorney General

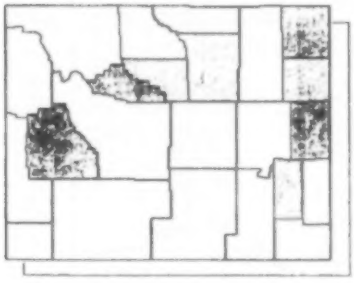
Juvenile Crime Arrests

All Juvenile Crime Arrests for Violent Crimes by Gender

	1999			2000			2001		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wyoming	89	68	21	100	78	22	99	82	17
Albany	4	1	3	3	0	3	6	5	1
Big Horn	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Campbell	11	11	0	6	6	0	6	5	1
Carbon	1	1	0	6	4	2	8	4	4
Converse	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Crook	5	3	2	6	4	2	0	0	0
Fremont	6	4	2	4	4	0	3	3	0
Goshen	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0
Hot Springs	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Johnson	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Laramie	8	6	2	12	11	1	2	1	1
Lincoln	1	1	0	8	2	6	1	1	0
Natrona	18	16	2	12	7	5	24	18	6
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	5	5	0	6	6	0	7	7	0
Platte	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sheridan	3	1	2	9	7	2	1	1	0
Sublette	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	8	6	2	10	10	0	10	10	0
Teton	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
Uinta	6	3	3	4	4	0	2	1	1
Washakie	4	2	2	6	5	1	16	13	3
Weston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Gender	--	76%	24%	--	78%	22%	--	83%	17%
% Change of Arrests	--	--	--	12.4%	14.7%	4.8%	-1.0%	5.1%	-22.7%

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Annual Report, State of Wyoming Office of the Attorney General

Teen Violent Deaths



Sources

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book

Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics 2000

Definition

Teenage violent deaths includes death by homicide, suicide and accidents for ages 15 to 19 years.

Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death or occurrences.

Wyoming

In 2000, 25 teens died violently. This represents a decrease of 13 from 1999 and the lowest number of teenagers who died violently in the past 11 years.

Over the past 11 years, 415 teenagers have died violent deaths.

Fremont County saw the highest number of teenager who lost their lives in a violent manner at 5. Twelve counties did not have any teenagers die a violent death.

Nationally

The rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes.

Deaths from these three sources accounted for 75 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1999.

Accidents continue to account for at least three times as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide.

Although accidents, homicides and suicides all declined between 1990 and 1999, a close examination of recent trends reveals a more complex picture.

Between 1990 and 1994, the number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 7,547 to 6,548, while the number of teen homicides increased from 3,020 to 3,532 during the same period.

However, between 1994 and 1999, the number of teen homicides fell 41 percent to 2,093, which may signal a change in long-term homicide trends.

Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen deaths inched upward during the same period, to 6,688 in 1999.

In another positive trend, the number of teen suicide deaths decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,615 in 1999.

In 1999, 10,396 Americans ages 15 to 19 died by accident, homicide or suicide.

The rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide fell from 71 deaths per 100,000 teens in 1990 to 53 deaths per 100,000 in 1999, a drop of 25 percent. This measure improved among all racial and ethnic groups during the period, but the rate remains significantly higher for African-American and American Indian teens.

During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 48 states and the District of Columbia and increased in only 2 states (Maine and Wyoming). In 1999, the rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide ranged from a low of 23 in Hawaii to a high of 87 in New Mexico and Wyoming.

Most Important Changes

- During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from these three causes declined in 48 states and the District of Columbia and increased in only 2 states (Maine and Wyoming).
- 2000 showed the lowest number of teenagers who died a violent death in the past 11 years with 25.
- Fremont County saw the highest number of teen violent deaths in 2000 with 5.

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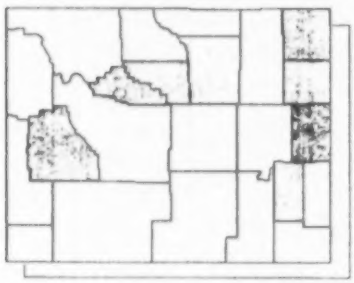
Teen Violent Deaths

Teenage Violent Deaths: Ages 15 to 19 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Wyoming	27	38	43	34	42	38	48	39	43	38	25	415
Albany	0	2	5	2	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	18
Big Horn	0	2	2	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	0	14
Campbell	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	2	20
Carbon	2	0	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	0	19
Converse	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	9
Crook	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5
Fremont	5	8	4	0	3	3	10	3	6	3	5	50
Goshen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	7
Hot Springs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Laramie	6	7	3	3	4	7	5	1	6	4	0	46
Lincoln	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	4	22
Natrona	4	3	2	4	1	2	5	3	2	8	1	35
Niobrara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Park	0	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	4	6	1	31
Platte	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
Sheridan	2	0	3	6	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	20
Sublette	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Sweetwater	1	1	9	1	5	4	4	7	5	4	4	45
Teton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	6
Uinta	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	2	36
Washakie	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
Weston	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	8

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics 2000

Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Definition

Teenage death by motor vehicle are reported for ages 15 to 19 years. Data are reported by county of residence, and not place of death or occurrence.

Wyoming

In 2000, 14 teenagers died from motor vehicle related injuries.

Lincoln County suffered the most loss with 4 teenagers followed by Fremont and Sweetwater Counties who both lost 3 teenagers in 2000.

Over the past 11 years, 229 Wyoming teenagers have died due to motor vehicle related injuries.

1996 proved to have the highest number since 1990 where 29 teenagers died in car crashes.

Over the past decade, the year 2000 saw the fewest number of teenage deaths due to motor vehicle collisions since 1990.

In the past 11 years, Fremont County has lost more teenagers in this manner than any other county with 28 deaths. Laramie and Sweetwater Counties follow with 23 deaths each.

Nationally

Youth age 15 to 24 had the highest fatality and injury rates of any age group in 1998 due to motor vehicle crashes.

Such crashes are among the major causes of injury-related deaths for 15- to 19-year-olds, accounting for 36 percent of injury deaths in 1996; however, as a fraction of all violent deaths to teens, motor vehicle crashes have declined.

Data for 1998 show that motor vehicle crashes claimed 26.4 lives per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 19, compared with 43.6 per 100,000 youth in 1970.

The rate of motor vehicle crash deaths among youth has been relatively constant since 1992.

For persons under age 20, the decrease in the rate of youth motor vehicle deaths between 1970 and 1998 has been greatest among White males ages 15 through 19, falling from 67.1 to 36.2 deaths per 100,000 and among Black males, which declined from 43.4 to 26.0 deaths per 100,000. Similar decreases in the rates of motor vehicle crash deaths have not been seen among females ages 15 through 19.

Among White females, ages 15 through 19, the rate of deaths due to motor vehicle crashes has fluctuated between 20 and 26 per 100,000; by 1998 it was 20.9 deaths per 100,000, compared to 24.4 deaths per 100,000 in 1970. Black females have had lower motor vehicle crash death rates than Whites.

After a drop from 11.1 deaths per 100,000 in 1970 to 6.7 deaths per 100,000 in 1980, rates have generally increased for this group, to 8.5 deaths per 100,000 in 1998.

Most Important Changes

- Over the past decade, the year 2000 saw the fewest number of teenage deaths due to motor vehicle collisions since 1990.
- In 2000, 14 teenagers died from motor vehicle related injuries.
- In the past 11 years, Fremont County has lost more teenagers in this manner than any other county with 28 deaths. Laramie and Sweetwater Counties follow with 23 deaths each.

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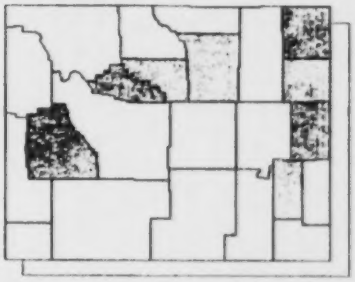
Teen Motor Vehicle Related Deaths

Teenage Motor Vehicle Deaths: Ages 15 to 19 Years by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Wyoming	14	21	23	19	24	20	29	20	23	25	14	232
Albany	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	10
Big Horn	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	8
Campbell	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	10
Carbon	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	8
Converse	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	4	0	11
Crook	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fremont	2	7	1	0	1	1	7	1	5	0	3	28
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Hot Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Laramie	5	3	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	2	0	23
Lincoln	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	14
Natrona	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	5	1	21
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Park	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4	1	13
Platte	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
Sheridan	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	8
Sublette	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Sweetwater	1	1	5	0	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	23
Teton	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Uinta	2	3	1	2	0	2	3	3	1	3	0	20
Washakie	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Weston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	5

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Vital Statistics 2000

Teen Suicides



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Definition

Number of suicides committed by Wyoming teenagers between the ages of 15 through 19.

Data are reported by county of residence and not by place of death.

Wyoming

In 2000, there were 4 suicides for teens age 15 to 19. These suicides occured in Campbell County, Crook County, Fremont County and Uinta County.

Over the past 11 years, 97 teenagers have committed suicide. The year 2000 showed the lowest number since 1990. The year 1997 was the second lowest year with 6 teen suicides.

The highest year for teen suicides was 1991 and 1999 with 13 suicides, and 1993 came in second highest place with 11.

Over the past 11 years, Laramie and Sweetwater Counties have had the highest teen suicides with 11 each. Fremont County saw 10 suicides and Uinta County saw 9. Converse, Johnson, Niobrara, Platte, Sheridan and Washakie Counties have not seen any teen suicides in the past 11 years.

Nationally

Suicide, like homicide, has come to play a proportionately larger role in teen deaths over the past several decades.

Between 1970 and 1990, the suicide rate for youth ages 15 through 19 nearly doubled, from 5.9 to 11.1 per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 19, the rate decreased slightly to 8.9 per 100,000 in 1998.

Male teens are more likely than females to commit suicide. The suicide rate for White males ages 15 through 19 was 15.3 per 100,000 in 1998, more than five time the rate of 3.0 per 100,000 for White females.

Among Blacks, males had a rate almost six times that of females for youth ages 15 through 19 in 1998 (10.7 and 1.8 per 100,000, respectively).

The data indicate that males die by suicide at more than four times the rate of females, but females attempt suicide more often and report higher rates of depression. The gender difference is most likely associated with suicide methods. Males are more likely to use firearms, which lead to a fatal outcome 78 to 90 percent of the time.

White males ages 15 through 19 have long had a higher suicide rate than their Black male peers. In 1970, White males ages 15 through 19 were twice as likely as Black males to commit suicide (9.4 versus 4.7 per 100,000).

However, the gap betwen White and Black male suicide rates has narrowed in recent years, with suicide rates of 15.3 and 10.7 per 100,000, respectively, according to 1998 White and Black males.

Most Important Changes

- In 2000, there were 4 suicides for teens age 15 to 19.
- Over the past 11 years, Laramie and Sweetwater Counties have had the highest teen suicides with 11 each.
- The highest year for teen suicides was 1991 and 1999 with 13 suicides, and 1993 came in second highest place with 11.

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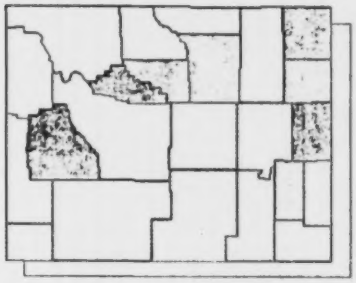
Teen Suicides

Teenage Suicides: Ages 15 to 19 by County of Residence

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Wyoming	8	13	10	11	8	10	7	6	7	13	4	97
Albany	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
Big Horn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
Campbell	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Carbon	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	6
Converse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crook	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Fremont	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	10
Goshen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hot Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laramie	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	11
Lincoln	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Natrona	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	8
Niobrara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
Platte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheridan	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sublette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweetwater	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	11
Teton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Uinta	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	9
Washakie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Wyoming Department of Healht, Vital Statistics 2000

Child and Adolescent Nutrition and Obesity



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

The 1999 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) reported 11.9 percent of high school students were at risk for becoming overweight, (9.8 percent females and 13.8 percent males), and 5.5 percent of students were overweight (2.1 percent females and 8.8 percent males).

According to YRBS, 28.4 percent of teens described themselves as slightly overweight (females 35.9 percent and males 21.6 percent). The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce the proportion of children who are overweight or obese to 5 percent. In 1999, 21.5 percent of Wyoming teens reported they ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days.

The 1999 Wyoming YRBS reported that 40 percent (61 percent females and 22 percent males) of Wyoming teens were attempting weight loss. Wyoming female teens were more likely than males to use laxatives, take diet pills and exercise to lose weight. In 1998, 18.8 percent of children in Wyoming's public schools were eligible for free or reduced lunch. Women, Infant and Children (WIC) reached 2,745 women, and 8,167 children and infants in December 1999. Among WIC infants and children (0 to 5 years), 11 percent were found to have short stature. Of those reached, 12.4 percent were found to be overweight, 14.3 percent of those who had their blood tested had iron deficiencies.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce growth retardation (defined as height-for-age below the fifth percentile in the age-gender appropriate population) among low-income children under age 5 years to 5 percent.

In December 1999, 3 percent of WIC children were low birth weight (under 5.5 pounds at birth).

Many diseases are associated with overweight and obesity. Persons who are overweight or obese are at increased risk for high blood pressure, type two diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems and some types of cancers. The health outcomes related to these diseases often can be improved through weight loss or, at a minimum, no further weight gain. Total costs (medical and lost productivity) attributable to obesity alone amounted to an estimated $99 billion in 1995.

Most Important Changes

- In 1999, 40 percent of Wyoming teens were attempting weight loss.
- In 1999, 11.9 percent of high school students were at risk for becoming overweight.
- In 1999, 5.5 percent of Wyoming students were overweight.

99

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Child and Adolescent Nutrition and Obesity

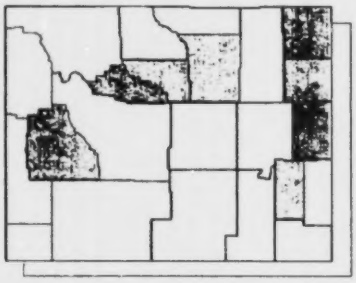
1999 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey

Responses in Percentages

Nutrition Questions from 1999 YRBS, Percent Responding Yes	WY Female	WY Male	WY Total	U.S. Total
Ate 5 or More Servings of Fruit and Vegetables	19.3	23.8	21.6	23.9
Drank >= 3 Glasses of Milk Daily	20.0	34.8	27.7	18.0
Thought They were Overweight	35.9	21.6	28.4	30.0
Overweight by BMI	2.1	8.8	5.5	9.9
Were Attempting Weight Loss	60.5	21.5	40.4	42.7
Took Laxatives to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	6.4	2.3	4.3	4.8
Took Diet Pills to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	9.3	4.1	6.6	7.6
Fasted to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	18.7	7.1	12.7	12.6
Dieted to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	56.8	22.2	38.9	40.4
Exercised to Lose Weight/Control Weight Gain	70.6	47.4	58.6	58.4

Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Education



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Wyoming Department of Education

Definition

A summary of children in grades kindergarten through 12th grade attending public schools.

Wyoming

During the 2001-2002 school year, there were 87,897 students enrolled in the K-12 public education system of which 28.2 percent qualified for the Free or Reduced Lunch Program and 13.3 percent were special education students.

In the 2000-2001 school year, 89,532 students were enrolled in K-12 public schools where 28.7 percent were eligible for the Free or Reduced Lunch program and 13.1 percent were special education students.

During 2001-2002 school year, 1,853 students who were in grades 9 through 12 dropped out.

Nationally

In order to monitor progress in the reading achievement of students in the United States, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) has conducted national assessments of the reading performance of 9-, 13- and 17-year-olds.

Among 9-year-olds, average reading proficiency scores improved between 1971 and 1980, declined between 1980 and 1984 and remained steady until 1999, so that the average score in 1999 was similar to the score in 1975.

Among 13-year-olds, average reading proficiency scores varied from year to year and were similar in 1999 and 1971.

Among 17-year-olds, average scores increased between 1971 and 1988, remained stable between 1988 and 1992, and then showed a slight decline through 1999, so that the average score in 1999 was similar to the score in 1975.

Among 9-year-olds, average mathematics proficiency scores remained the same between 1973 and 1982 and then increased substantially to 231 in 1994; scores remained stable from 1994 to 1999.

Among 13-year-olds, mathematics proficiency scores have slowly increased between 1978 and 1999.

Among 17-year-olds, average proficiency scores declined between 1973 and 1982, after which they increased and stabilized at a level slightly higher that that obtained in 1973.

Average science proficiency scores have increased among all age groups over the last three decades.

Among 9- and 13-year-olds, average science proficiency scores increased between 1977 and 1992 before declining slightly in the latter half of the 1990s.

Among 17-year-olds, average science proficiency scores declined between 1969 and 1982, after which they rebounded somewhat, but are still below their 1969 high.

Most Important Changes

- During the 2001-2002 school year, there were 87,897 students enrolled in the K-12 public education system of which 28.2 percent qualified for the Free or Reduced Lunch Program and 13.3 percent were special education students.
- In the 2000-2001 school year, 89,532 students were enrolled in K-12 public schools where 28.7 percent were eligible for the Free or Reduced Lunch program and 13.1 percent were special education students.

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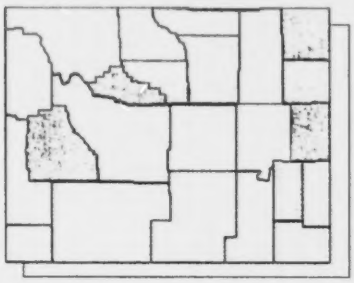
Education

Education Overview

	Number of Students Enrolled 2001	Number of Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch 2001	% Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch Program 2001	Special Education Students 2001	% Speical Education Students 2001	# of Drop Outs from Grades 9-12 2000-2001
Wyoming	87,897	24,811	28.2%	11,716	13.3%	1,853
Albany	3,790	966	25.5%	631	16.6%	81
Big Horn	2,320	959	41.3%	323	13.9%	48
Campbell	7,441	1,562	21.0%	745	10.0%	129
Carbon	2,647	728	27.5%	392	14.8%	55
Converse	2,455	630	25.7%	319	13.0%	37
Crook	1,142	286	25.0%	178	15.6%	13
Fremont	6,639	2,842	42.8%	1,023	15.4%	172
Goshen	1,953	873	44.7%	280	14.3%	22
Hot Springs	752	213	28.3%	109	14.5%	18
Johnson	1,257	253	20.1%	188	15.0%	10
Laramie	14,199	4,161	29.3%	1,633	11.5%	218
Lincoln	3,110	780	25.1%	326	10.5%	39
Natrona	11,835	3,712	31.4%	1,664	14.1%	433
Niobrara	422	122	28.9%	69	16.4%	2
Park	4,226	946	22.4%	403	9.5%	43
Platte	1,571	415	26.4%	249	15.8%	25
Sheridan	4,248	1,210	28.5%	536	12.6%	80
Sublette	1,217	271	22.3%	123	10.1%	10
Sweetwater	7,175	1,433	20.0%	1,086	15.1%	194
Teton	2,209	176	8.0%	277	12.5%	44
Uinta	4,638	1,515	32.7%	739	15.9%	111
Washakie	1,517	515	33.9%	248	16.3%	51
Weston	1,134	243	21.4%	175	15.4%	18

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Average Daily Membership in Schools



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Wyoming Department of Education

Definition

The average daily membership (ADM) is the count of students in attendance during the school year term.

These data are presented counting kindergarten children as one half ADM.

The ADM is the figure which primarily determines public school funding.

School years (SY) are named based upon the start year and ending year, as an example, SY 00/01 represents the term of July 2000 through June 2001.

Wyoming

Average Daily Membership has been declining since school year 1993-1994 at an accelerating rate.

School year 2001-2002 declined by 1.8 percent from the previous year.

During school year 2001-2002, the state saw the average daily membership at 83,818. This is the lowest average daily membership since school year 1993-1994.

Average daily membership is a very important element when calculating K-12 school funding.

The decline in youth population will further reduce the average daily membership count in the future.

Nationally

An important aspect of students' access to education is the amount of time actually spent in the classroom.

When students are absent from school, they forgo opportunities to learn. As a result, nonattendance is considered detrimental to students' achievement, promotion, graduation and employment potential.

The percentage of 8th-grade students who were absent from school three or more days in the preceding month has remained relatively constant between 21 and 23 percent from 1990 to 1998.

During the same time period, a slightly larger percentage of 12th-grade students were absent from school for that length of time, with percentages ranging between 26 and 31 percent.

Among 8th graders in 1998, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic students, at 34 percent and 25 percent respectively, were the most likely to have been absent three or more days in the preceding month.

White, non-Hispanic and Asian students had the lowest absentee rates at 21 and 17 percent, respectively, followed by Black, non-Hispanic students at 23 percent. The patterns are similar for 12th-grade students, though the differences range from lows of 26 to 28 percent for White, non-Hispanic, Asian and Black, non-Hispanic students, to a high of 41 percent for American Indian/Alaska Native students.

Most Important Changes

- During school year 2001-2002, the state saw the average daily membership at 83,818. This is the lowest average daily membership since school year 1993-1994.
- The state has seen a decline of the average daily membership of 10,515 students during the period from school year 1990-1991 to the 60 day count of school year 2003.

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Average Daily Membership in Schools

Average Daily Membership by County

	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	SY 99-00	SY 00-01	SY 01-02	60 Day ADM Count SY 03	Number Change from SY 90-91 to 60 Day Count of SY 03	
														Percent Change	ADM Difference
Wyoming	3,907	4,001	4,032	4,055	3,990	3,990	3,941	3,745	3,669	3,740	3,638	3,599	3,553	-9.1%	(354)
Albany	2,348	2,342	2,361	2,399	2,465	2,498	2,461	2,473	2,424	2,352	2,245	2,190	2,168	-7.7%	(180)
Big Horn	7,435	7,674	7,696	7,725	7,733	7,696	7,538	7,412	7,307	7,299	7,171	7,155	7,087	-4.7%	(348)
Campbell	3,552	3,447	3,378	3,284	3,189	3,131	3,093	2,915	2,774	2,712	2,544	2,469	2,511	-29.3%	(1,041)
Carbon	2,550	2,598	2,622	2,657	2,614	2,613	2,621	2,573	2,497	2,456	2,342	2,358	2,375	-6.9%	(175)
Converse	1,195	1,231	1,227	1,285	1,263	1,253	1,242	1,247	1,222	1,163	1,151	1,089	1,091	-8.7%	(104)
Crook	7,195	7,210	7,432	7,432	7,311	7,257	7,143	6,995	6,895	6,675	6,461	6,341	6,227	-13.5%	(969)
Fremont	2,240	2,229	2,186	2,181	2,147	2,183	2,187	2,139	2,053	2,005	1,939	1,885	1,828	-18.4%	(412)
Goshen	935	914	918	892	845	831	877	870	830	793	734	723	684	-26.8%	(251)
Hot Springs	1,210	1,237	1,256	1,240	1,261	1,273	1,305	1,282	1,284	1,271	1,257	1,219	1,220	0.8%	10
Johnson	13,254	13,745	13,974	14,145	14,132	14,181	14,089	13,950	13,849	13,666	13,539	13,550	13,546	2.2%	293
Laramie	3,568	3,606	3,615	3,702	3,630	3,614	3,471	3,353	3,288	3,187	3,082	2,977	2,975	-16.6%	(592)
Lincoln	12,064	12,353	12,442	12,523	12,338	12,239	12,150	12,012	11,663	11,524	11,329	11,214	11,233	-6.9%	(831)
Natrona	458	469	488	478	462	483	473	473	455	452	413	405	408	-10.9%	(50)
Niobrara	4,411	4,400	4,403	4,528	4,605	4,627	4,613	4,511	4,392	4,229	4,103	3,962	3,905	-11.5%	(506)
Park	1,683	1,728	1,751	1,735	1,718	1,661	1,669	1,672	1,663	1,641	1,573	1,496	1,444	-14.2%	(238)
Platte	4,434	4,497	4,497	4,485	4,448	4,390	4,286	4,228	4,223	4,133	4,071	4,041	3,996	-9.9%	(438)
Sheridan	1,175	1,191	1,181	1,264	1,293	1,276	1,242	1,243	1,234	1,184	1,179	1,173	1,176	0.1%	1
Sublette	9,391	9,556	9,591	9,489	9,274	9,056	8,627	8,339	8,055	7,697	7,221	6,866	6,656	-29.1%	(2,736)
Sweetwater	1,915	1,936	2,000	2,038	2,039	2,118	2,165	2,197	2,159	2,182	2,183	2,109	2,195	14.6%	279
Teton	5,416	5,570	5,679	5,623	5,550	5,465	5,359	5,171	5,082	4,779	4,506	4,443	4,307	-20.5%	(1,109)
Uinta	1,782	1,849	1,835	1,839	1,821	1,826	1,851	1,819	1,743	1,639	1,533	1,449	1,403	-21.3%	(379)
Washakie	1,427	1,414	1,427	1,439	1,436	1,421	1,390	1,352	1,246	1,204	1,135	1,104	1,041	-27.0%	(386)
Weston	93,544	95,197	95,991	96,440	95,565	95,081	93,792	91,971	90,008	87,987	85,353	83,818	83,028	-11.2%	(10,515)
Percent Change	–	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-3.0%	-1.8%	-0.9%	–	–

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Average Daily Membership in Schools

Average Daily Membership by School District by School Year

School District	Name	SY 98-99	SY 99-00	SY 00-01	SY 01-02	60 Day ADM Count of SY 03	Number Change from SY 02 to 60 Day Count of SY 03	Percent Change	Number Change from SY 90-91 to 60 Day Count of SY 03	Percent Change
Albany #1	Laramie	3,669	3,740	3,638	3,599	3,553	(46)	-1.3%	(354)	-9.1%
Big Horn #1	Cowley	798	779	739	720	712	(8)	-1.1%	71	11.0%
Big Horn #2	Lovell	756	717	685	666	640	(25)	-3.8%	(155)	-19.5%
Big Horn #3	Greybull	516	514	486	465	466	1	0.3%	(53)	-10.1%
Big Horn #4	Basin	353	342	336	339	349	10	2.9%	(43)	-11.1%
Campbell #1	Gillette	7,307	7,299	7,171	7,155	7,087	(68)	-0.9%	(348)	-4.7%
Carbon #1	Rawlins	1,916	1,871	1,805	1,763	1,796	33	1.9%	(606)	-25.2%
Carbon #2	Saratoga	858	841	739	706	715	9	1.2%	(436)	-37.9%
Converse #1	Douglas	1,663	1,656	1,587	1,589	1,623	34	2.1%	(102)	-5.9%
Converse #2	Glenrock	835	801	754	768	751	(17)	-2.2%	(73)	-8.9%
Crook #1	Sundance	1,222	1,163	1,151	1,089	1,091	2	0.2%	(104)	-8.7%
Fremont #1	Lander	1,987	1,959	1,922	1,859	1,832	(28)	-1.5%	(225)	-10.9%
Fremont #2	Dubois	298	290	277	280	240	(40)	-14.3%	(65)	-21.2%
Fremont #6	Pavillion	400	374	372	377	368	(9)	-2.4%	(26)	-6.7%
Fremont #14	Ethete	673	631	624	611	603	(8)	-1.3%	(37)	-5.8%
Fremont #21	Ft. Washakie	264	259	257	270	280	10	3.5%	26	10.2%
Fremont #24	Shoshoni	367	347	330	294	273	(21)	-7.0%	(32)	-10.4%
Fremont #25	Riverton	2,626	2,559	2,422	2,386	2,373	(13)	-0.5%	(550)	-18.8%
Fremont #38	Arapahoe	279	256	257	264	258	(6)	-2.3%	(59)	-18.6%
Goshen #1	Torrington	2,053	2,005	1,939	1,885	1,828	(57)	-3.0%	(412)	-18.4%
Hot Springs #1	Thermopolis	830	793	734	723	684	(39)	-5.4%	(251)	-26.8%
Johnson #1	Buffalo	1,284	1,271	1,257	1,219	1,220	1	0.1%	10	0.8%
Laramie #1	Cheyenne	12,880	12,735	12,645	12,658	12,673	16	0.1%	155	1.2%
Laramie #2	Pine Bluffs	968	931	894	892	873	(19)	-2.2%	138	18.7%

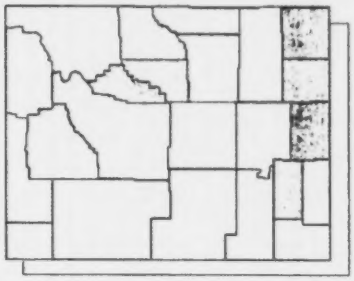
Average Daily Membership in Schools

Average Daily Membership by School District by School Year, Continued

School District	Name	SY 98-99	SY 99-00	SY 00-01	SY 01-02	60 Day ADM Count of SY 03	Number Change from SY 02 to 60 Day Count of SY 03	Percent Change	Number Change from SY 90-91 to 60 Day Count of SY 03	Percent Change
Lincoln #1	Kemmerer	871	800	766	684	655	(29)	-4.3%	(479)	-42.3%
Lincoln #2	Afton	2,418	2,387	2,316	2,293	2,320	27	1.2%	(113)	-4.6%
Natrona #1	Casper	11,663	11,524	11,329	11,214	11,233	19	0.2%	(831)	-6.9%
Niobrara #1	Lusk	455	452	413	405	408	3	0.7%	(50)	-10.9%
Park #1	Powell	1,754	1,703	1,668	1,604	1,541	(62)	-3.9%	(256)	-14.3%
Park #6	Cody	2,479	2,362	2,282	2,218	2,226	8	0.4%	(199)	-8.2%
Park #16	Meeteesee	159	164	153	140	138	(3)	-1.9%	(51)	-27.0%
Platte #1	Wheatland	1,418	1,371	1,313	1,243	1,199	(43)	-3.5%	(171)	-12.5%
Platte #2	Guernsey	245	270	261	253	245	(9)	-3.5%	(67)	-21.6%
Sheridan #1	Ranchester	885	878	858	849	845	(4)	-0.5%	95	12.6%
Sheridan #2	Sheridan	3,238	3,157	3,105	3,087	3,063	(24)	-0.8%	(521)	-14.5%
Sheridan #3	Clearmont	100	99	109	105	89	(16)	-15.4%	(12)	-11.7%
Sublette #1	Pinedale	607	607	613	615	640	26	4.2%	88	15.8%
Sublette #9	Big Piney	627	578	567	558	536	(23)	-4.0%	(86)	-13.8%
Sweetwater #1	Rock Springs	4,962	4,675	4,429	4,200	4,070	(131)	-3.1%	(1,588)	-28.1%
Sweetwater #2	Green River	3,094	3,022	2,793	2,666	2,586	(80)	-3.0%	(1,148)	-30.8%
Teton #1	Jackson	2,159	2,182	2,183	2,109	2,195	86	4.1%	279	14.6%
Uinta #1	Evanston	3,417	3,247	3,059	3,044	2,978	(66)	-2.2%	(471)	-13.7%
Uinta #4	Mountain View	766	713	655	657	651	(6)	-1.0%	(255)	-28.1%
Uinta #6	Lyman	899	819	791	742	678	(64)	-8.7%	(383)	-36.1%
Washakie #1	Worland	1,601	1,513	1,413	1,343	1,301	(42)	-3.1%	(362)	-21.8%
Washakie #2	Ten Sleep	142	127	121	107	102	(5)	-4.5%	(17)	-14.3%
Weston #1	Newcastle	954	937	884	847	786	(61)	-7.3%	(289)	-26.9%
Weston #7	Upton	293	267	251	257	256	(1)	-0.4%	(97)	-27.5%
State Total	--	90,008	87,987	85,353	83,818	83,028	(790)	-0.9%	(10,515)	-11.2%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Wyoming Department of Education

Definition

The number of students who leave school voluntarily before completion.

The count is also calculated into a rate based upon the number of students enrolled within the grades of 7 through 12.

Wyoming

The incidence of students dropping out of grades 9 through 12 has been increasing over the past few years even while the total number of students has declined.

During school year 2000-2001, there were 1,853 students who dropped out of school. Of those students, 1,041 were male and 812 were female.

The proportion of drop outs were as follows: 220 were in 9th grade, 486 were in 10th grade, 576 were in 11th grade and 571 were seniors.

Of the drop outs, 104 were American Indian, 13 were Asian, 40 were Black, 190 were Hispanic and 1,376 were White.

Natrona County saw the most drop outs in the 2000-2001 school year with 433. Laramie County came in a distant second place with 218 drop outs. Sweetwater County and Fremont County brought up the third and fourth places with 194 drop outs and 172 drop outs respectively.

The statewide drop out rate was 5.18 percent, slightly lower than last year's rate of 5.69 percent.

Niobrara County had the lowest number of drop outs with 2 followed by Sublette and Johnson Counties with 10 each. Crook County came in fourth with 13 drop outs.

Nationally

Because high school completion has become a requirement for accessing additional education, training or the labor force, the economic consequences of leaving high school without a diploma are severe.

On average, drop outs are more likely to be unemployed than high school graduates and to earn less money when they eventually secure work.

High school drop outs are also more likely to receive public assistance than high school graduates who do not go on to college.

This increase reliance on public assistance is likely due, at least in part, to the fact that young women who drop out of school are more likely to have children at younger ages and more likely to be single parents than high school graduates.

Lastly, drop outs make up a disproportionate percentage of the nation's prison and death row inmates.

The drop out rates for male and female students did not differ significantly in 1999. Approximately 5 percent of both males and females had dropped out of high school in 1999.

Most Important Changes

- Natrona County saw the most drop outs in the 2000-2001 school year with 433. Laramie County came in a distant second place with 218 drop outs. Sweetwater County and Fremont County brought up the third and fourth places with 194 drop outs and 172 drop outs respectively.
- The statewide drop out rate was 5.18 percent, slightly lower than last year's rate of 5.69 percent.

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Drop Out Incidences

Number of Drop Outs by Grades 9 through 12 by Gender, Grade Level and Race/Ethnicity per County for School Year 2000-2001

	Total	Male	Female	# of Drop Outs by Grade Level				# of Drop Outs by Race/Ethnicity				
				9th	10th	11th	12th	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Wyoming	1,853	1,041	812	220	486	576	571	104	13	40	190	1,376
Albany	81	46	35	6	13	24	38	4	0	1	12	71
Big Horn	48	30	18	7	9	21	11	1	0	0	8	30
Campbell	129	76	53	8	26	41	54	0	1	1	8	74
Carbon	55	31	24	13	20	13	9	2	1	0	23	25
Converse	37	23	14	2	8	17	10	0	0	0	1	22
Crook	13	3	10	0	4	4	5	2	0	0	0	11
Fremont	172	99	73	50	57	39	26	70	2	1	2	91
Goshen	22	12	10	3	6	7	6	2	0	0	3	17
Hot Springs	18	11	7	6	7	4	1	2	0	0	1	16
Johnson	10	7	3	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	2	8
Laramie	218	121	97	32	64	68	54	3	2	24	24	97
Lincoln	39	18	21	6	6	14	13	0	0	0	2	41
Natrona	433	236	197	23	110	130	170	10	3	6	31	360
Niobrara	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Park	43	25	18	11	10	13	9	0	1	1	2	71
Platte	25	7	18	3	6	13	3	1	0	0	7	29
Sheridan	80	50	30	7	18	29	26	5	1	2	0	57
Sublette	10	7	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	6
Sweetwater	194	117	77	14	49	63	68	0	1	3	18	157
Teton	44	25	19	13	6	12	13	0	0	0	18	36
Uinta	111	60	51	8	41	38	24	2	1	0	10	115
Washakie	51	26	25	5	18	11	17	0	0	1	18	26
Weston	18	11	7	3	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	10
Rate	5.18%	5.04%	6.19%	2.82%	6.00%	7.32%	7.16%	19.74%	4.67%	5.49%	10.50%	5.04%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences

Drop Outs for Grades 9 through 12 by School District for School Year 2000-2001

	City	Total	Male	Female	# of Drop Outs by Grade Level				# of Drop Outs by Race/Ethnicity				
					9th	10th	11th	12th	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
State Total	N/A	1,853	1,041	812	220	486	576	571	104	13	40	190	1,506
Albany #1	Laramie	81	46	35	6	13	24	38	4	0	1	12	64
Big Horn #1	Cowley	13	9	4	4	1	5	2	1	0	0	1	11
Big Horn #2	Lovell	18	12	6	1	3	12	2	0	0	0	5	12
Big Horn #3	Greybull	13	7	6	0	5	3	5	0	0	0	1	12
Big Horn #4	Basin	4	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Campbell #1	Gillette	129	76	53	8	26	41	54	0	1	1	8	119
Carbon #1	Rawlins	50	29	21	13	17	12	8	2	1	0	23	24
Carbon #2	Saratoga	5	2	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Converse #1	Douglas	31	18	13	2	7	15	7	0	0	0	1	30
Converse #2	Glenrock	6	5	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	6
Crook #1	Sundance	13	3	10	0	4	4	5	2	0	0	0	11
Fremont #1	Lander	75	45	30	14	25	25	11	20	1	1	1	52
Fremont #2	Dubois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont #6	Pavillion	10	7	3	1	2	4	3	6	0	0	0	4
Fremont #14	Ethete	27	13	14	10	12	4	1	27	0	0	0	0
Fremont #21	Ft. Washakie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont #24	Shoshoni	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fremont #25	Riverton	58	34	24	24	18	6	10	17	1	0	1	39
Fremont #38	Arapahoe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goshen #1	Torrington	22	12	10	3	6	7	6	2	0	0	3	17
Hot Springs #1	Thermopolis	18	11	7	6	7	4	1	2	0	0	1	15
Johnson #1	Buffalo	10	7	3	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	2	8
Laramie #1	Cheyenne	208	114	94	31	61	64	52	2	2	24	23	157
Laramie #2	Pine Bluffs	10	7	3	1	3	4	2	1	0	0	1	8
Lincoln #1	Kemmerer	4	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4

Drop Out Incidences

Drop Outs for Grades 9 through 12 by School District for School Year 2000-2001, Continued

	City	Total	Male	Female	# of Drop Outs by Grade Level				# of Drop Outs by Race/Ethnicity				
					9th	10th	11th	12th	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Lincoln #2	Afton	35	15	20	5	6	13	11	0	0	0	2	33
Natrona #1	Casper	433	236	197	23	110	130	170	10	3	6	31	383
Niobrara #1	Lusk	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Park #1	Powell	18	9	9	8	2	4	4	0	1	0	1	16
Park #6	Cody	25	16	9	3	8	9	5	0	0	1	1	23
Park #16	Meeteetse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Platte #1	Wheatland	13	2	11	1	2	7	3	1	0	0	3	9
Platte #2	Guernsey	12	5	7	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	4	8
Sheridan #1	Ranchester	8	3	5	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	7
Sheridan #2	Sheridan	72	47	25	7	15	25	25	4	1	2	0	65
Sheridan #3	Clearmont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sublette #1	Pinedale	4	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Sublette #9	Big Piney	6	4	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
Sweetwater #1	Rock Springs	125	80	45	8	36	43	38	0	1	3	10	111
Sweetwater #2	Green River	69	37	32	6	13	20	30	0	0	0	8	61
Teton #1	Jackson	44	25	19	13	6	12	13	0	0	0	18	26
Uinta #1	Evanston	92	51	41	5	37	32	18	2	1	0	8	81
Uinta #4	Mountain View	7	2	5	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	6
Uinta #6	Lyman	12	7	5	1	2	5	4	0	0	0	1	11
Washakie #1	Worland	49	25	24	5	17	11	16	0	0	1	18	30
Washakie #2	Ten Sleep	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Weston #1	Newcastle	17	10	7	3	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	17
Weston #7	Upton	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Statewide Rate	N/A	6.12%	6.647%	5.55%	2.60%	6.35%	7.81%	8.43%	14.70%	4.92%	14.24%	10.90%	5.19%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Drop Out Incidences

Drop Out Rate by School District for Grades 7 through 12

School District	Name	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	SY 99-00	SY 00-01
Albany #1	Laramie	4.3%	4.7%	3.6%	6.3%	4.7%	1.9%	5.5%	4.2%	2.7%	4.5%	4.3%
Big Horn #1	Cowley	1.4%	4.3%	5.7%	5.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.7%	1.3%	4.3%	3.1%	3.3%
Big Horn #2	Lovell	0.6%	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	4.2%	6.2%	3.8%	5.1%
Big Horn #3	Greybull	2.0%	2.4%	4.8%	4.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.3%	3.4%	3.0%	4.9%
Big Horn #4	Basin	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	2.2%	1.3%	0.4%	2.5%	1.4%	0.5%	1.1%	2.5%
Campbell #1	Gillette	3.9%	2.0%	2.6%	3.8%	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	2.1%	3.5%
Carbon #1	Rawlins	5.0%	6.3%	5.1%	8.6%	7.9%	5.5%	3.8%	5.0%	5.4%	3.9%	5.1%
Carbon #2	Saratoga	0.6%	1.1%	2.3%	1.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.1%	1.2%
Converse #1	Douglas	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	3.7%
Converse #2	Glenrock	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	2.1%	1.2%	2.2%	1.5%
Crook #1	Sundance	1.9%	1.6%	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%	0.1%	1.8%	1.9%
Fremont #1	Lander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6%
Fremont #2	Dubois	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	0%
Fremont #6	Pavillion	4.5%	8.0%	3.2%	3.1%	4.9%	3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	4.2%	4.5%
Fremont #14	Ethete	11.4%	10.9%	7.6%	8.4%	11.5%	10.0%	11.8%	15.1%	11.3%	12.2%	9.6%
Fremont #21	Ft. Washakie	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fremont #24	Shoshoni	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%
Fremont #25	Riverton	2.3%	3.3%	5.3%	5.8%	7.8%	6.3%	4.4%	5.0%	7.6%	7.8%	4.7%
Fremont #38	Arapahoe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1%
Goshen #1	Torrington	2.4%	3.3%	2.3%	4.0%	0.8%	0.9%	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%
Hot Springs #1	Thermopolis	0.9%	2.9%	3.8%	5.4%	5.5%	7.3%	5.8%	4.0%	3.2%	4.4%	4.3%
Johnson #1	Buffalo	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Laramie #1	Cheyenne	4.9%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	2.3%	3.6%
Laramie #2	Pine Bluffs	1.4%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	2.1%

Note: Fremont County School Districts #21 Ft. Washakie and #38 Arapahoe serve grades K-8 and data is insuffient for complete reporting. No data was available for Fremont County School District #1 Lander.

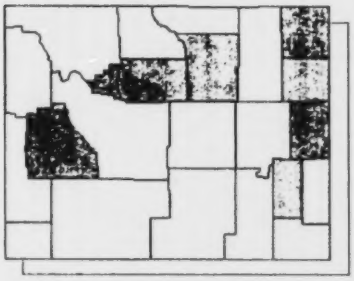
Drop Out Incidences

Drop Out Rate by School District for Grades 7 through 12, Continued

School District	Name	SY 90-91	SY 91-92	SY 92-93	SY 93-94	SY 94-95	SY 95-96	SY 96-97	SY 97-98	SY 98-99	SY 99-00	SY 00-01
Lincoln #1	Kemmerer	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	4.0%	3.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	4.2%	3.8%	1.0%
Lincoln #2	Afton	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	2.2%	1.5%	2.6%	2.1%	2.9%
Natrona #1	Casper	2.8%	3.5%	5.2%	5.3%	6.4%	6.3%	8.6%	8.0%	5.5%	7.0%	6.8%
Niobrara #1	Lusk	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	2.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.8%	2.5%	0.9%
Park #1	Powell	2.8%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	1.9%	3.2%	2.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.4%
Park #6	Cody	1.7%	2.3%	2.7%	1.2%	2.2%	5.5%	3.3%	5.2%	2.0%	4.1%	2.0%
Park #16	Meeteesee	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0%
Platte #1	Wheatland	2.7%	1.9%	3.6%	2.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	2.8%	4.5%	2.0%
Platte #2	Guernsey	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	2.3%	3.7%	2.1%	10.1%
Sheridan #1	Ranchester	1.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	3.6%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%
Sheridan #2	Sheridan	5.4%	5.0%	5.4%	6.5%	6.5%	5.1%	4.0%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%
Sheridan #3	Clearmont	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	4.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0%
Sublette #1	Pinedale	0.0%	2.2%	0.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Sublette #9	Big Piney	1.5%	4.5%	3.3%	3.5%	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.9%
Sweetwater #1	Rock Springs	4.4%	6.0%	4.4%	6.3%	8.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.6%	5.2%	4.3%	5.4%
Sweetwater #2	Green River	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.9%	6.0%	6.4%	5.8%	6.9%	5.0%	5.1%	4.4%
Teton #1	Jackson	0.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	2.1%	2.9%	4.3%	4.7%	1.3%	4.2%	3.9%
Uinta #1	Evanston	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	5.3%	5.4%	2.9%	3.1%	4.6%	6.5%	5.9%
Uinta #4	Mountain View	4.0%	4.9%	6.5%	5.5%	3.7%	1.7%	3.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Uinta #6	Lyman	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	1.9%	3.1%	2.8%
Washakie #1	Worland	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.5%	2.6%	3.7%	3.0%	6.5%	4.4%	5.6%	6.7%
Washakie #2	Ten Sleep	0.0%	3.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Weston #1	Newcastle	3.4%	2.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.9%	3.6%	1.7%	1.7%	3.4%
Weston #7	Upton	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
State Total	--	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%

Source: Wyoming Department of Education

Infants, Toddlers & Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities



Sources

Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Developmental Disabilities

Child Development Services of Wyoming

Definition

The number of children served by the developmental preschool programs.

Wyoming

In Wyoming, 2,342 children ages birth to 5 years with developmental disabilities were served by local agencies through contracts with the Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Development Disabilities in May, 2002.

Of the children served in May, 2002, 558 were ages birth to 2 and 1,784 were ages 3 to 5 years.

Region 12, Laramie County, served the most children at 291 with Region 1, Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park and Washakie, came in second with 280 children.

Region 14, Wind River Reservation, served the fewest children at 62 kids.

Research consistently demonstrates that children served from birth through 5 years during a time when 75 percent of their lifetime brain development is occurring have a significantly higher rate of success in school.

Services provided to children with delays during the preschool years greatly reduces, if not eliminates, ongoing problems that would need to be addressed at greater cost in public school.

A sample survey of Wyoming's Developmental Preschools reports that 25 percent of children provided with early intervention services "graduate" from the program and no longer require special education in the school system.

The state of Wyoming is currently required to provide 100 percent of the approved cost of serving eligible children once they reach the public school.

In Wyoming, a network of 14 Regional Developmental Preschool Programs are available to provide early intervention services.

Each Developmental Preschool is a private non-profit organization administered by a local board of directors. This network makes up the Child Development Services of Wyoming. The Regional Programs provide a range of services from screening and referral to pediatric speech and physical therapy for eligible children from birth to 5.

These services may include, but are not limited to: vision services, service coordination, nutrition, family education, social work services, occupational therapy, physical therapy, psychological services, special instruction, speech and audiology.

Other early intervention services may also include, but are not limited to: transportation, assistive technology, screening and assessment, medical services for diagnostic/evaluation purposes, health services necessary to enable the child to benefit from other early intervention services and other services required by federal law.

Most Important Changes

- In Wyoming, 2,342 children ages birth to 5 years with developmental disabilities were served by local agencies through contracts with the Wyoming Department of Health, Division of Development Disabilities in May, 2002.
- Region 12, Laramie County, served the most children at 291 with Region 1, Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park and Washakie, came in second with 280 children.

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Infants, Toddlers & Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities

Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers with Developmental Disabilities

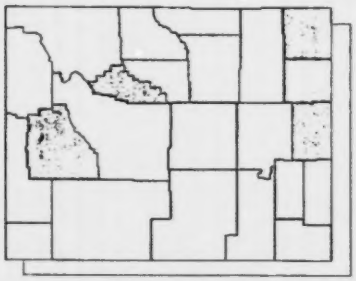
Region	May, 1997			May, 1998			May, 1999			May, 2000			May, 2001			May, 2002		
	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5	0-2	3-5	0-5
1	26	124	150	26	134	160	22	116	138	50	154	204	58	190	248	75	185	260
2	12	67	79	12	74	86	13	87	100	14	82	97	16	92	108	13	86	99
3	9	49	58	9	49	58	13	55	68	18	58	76	13	59	72	15	65	80
4	21	59	80	29	68	98	33	70	103	39	59	98	34	46	80	27	56	83
5	35	144	179	28	119	147	36	115	151	46	139	185	44	142	186	51	160	211
6	54	140	194	53	131	184	44	146	190	50	153	203	60	166	226	55	168	223
7	38	142	180	31	140	171	25	147	172	27	149	186	23	171	194	26	188	214
8	20	80	100	21	83	104	15	104	119	20	105	125	32	100	132	25	100	125
9	49	123	172	56	127	183	45	137	182	54	124	178	70	138	208	78	146	223
10	49	136	185	42	149	191	43	147	190	44	148	192	55	147	202	58	160	218
11	19	53	72	29	54	83	24	65	89	27	58	85	37	55	103	35	80	115
12	43	158	201	41	179	220	46	202	248	53	194	247	62	192	254	60	231	291
13	19	76	95	19	86	105	20	93	113	19	87	106	21	93	114	17	121	138
14	14	63	77	19	44	63	19	52	69	17	49	66	26	42	68	23	39	62
Total	408	1,414	1,822	415	1,438	1,853	396	1,536	1,932	478	1,560	2,038	551	1,644	2,195	558	1,784	2,342

Source: Child Development Services of Wyoming

Region Identification for Above Table:

1. Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Washakie
2. Johnson, Sheridan
3. Crook, Weston
4. Sublette, Teton
5. Lincoln, Uinta
6. Fremont
7. Sweetwater
8. Carbon
9. Natrona
10. Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, Platte
11. Albany
12. Laramie
13. Campbell
14. Wind River Reservation

Licensed Child Care Facilities



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Wyoming Department of Family Services

Definition

The number of facilities and number of available arrangements for children in child care. Data does not include unlicensed child care facilities.

Three types of licensed child care are contained with these data: (1) Family Child Care Home—a child care facility in which care is provided for three to 10 children from more than one immediate family for part of a day in the home of the provider; (2) Family Child Care Center—a child care facility in which care is provided for a maximum of 15 unrelated children for part of a day, which may be in a residential or commercial type structure; and (3) Child Care Center—any private person, partnership, association or corporation that is operating a business for profit or otherwise, where 16 or more children receive care for part of the day.

Wyoming

Since 1996, there has been a decline in licensed day care facility child capacity.

This decline limits the number of openings for children requiring care while parents and guardians are working or attending school.

In 1996, certified day care facilities supplied care for up to 18,244 children. There has been a significant decline in licensed day care openings.

Licensed day care facility capacity in November 2002 was 14,642, a drop of 3,602 slots since 1996 and a drop of 640 slots since 2001.

With a child population of 37,216 children aged 5 and under in Wyoming, only 14,642 of those children are in licensed child care facilities. This leaves 22,574 children aged 5 and under without licensed child care. These kids are either receiving care from parents, guardians, or family friends; an exempt child care facility; or these children are receiving care in unlicensed child cares.

There is no way to regulate the quality of care a child receives unlicensed child care or no way to ensure the child's safety in these unlicensed facilities.

Nationally

Due to the increasing percentage of young children with two parents (or a single resident parent) participating in the labor force, finding adequate child care has become essential.

In 1995, children of married employed mothers were most likely to receive care in an organized facility (30 percent), whereas single employed mothers favored non-relative arrangements (30 percent).

The children of married employed mothers were more likely to receive care from relatives than the children of single employed mothers, 28 percent and 19 percent respectively.

Most Important Changes

- With a child population of 37,216 children aged 5 and under in Wyoming, only 14,642 of those children are in licensed child care facilities. This leaves 22,574 children aged 5 and under without licensed child care.
- Licensed day care facility capacity in November 2002 was 14,642, a drop of 3,602 slots since 1996 and a drop of 640 slots since 2001.

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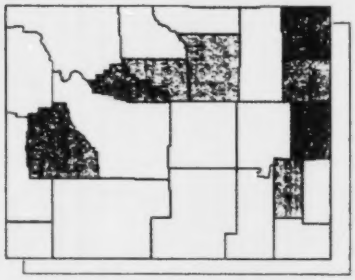
Licensed Child Care Facilities

Licensed Day Care Facility Child Capacity

	FY 1996 Capacity	FY 1997 Capacity	FY 1998 Capacity	FY 1999 Capacity	FY 2000 Capacity	FY 2001 Capacity	FY 2002 Capacity
Wyoming	18,244	17,113	17,034	16,853	16,220	15,282	14,642
Albany	1,483	1,339	1,502	1,319	1,238	1,090	1,116
Big Horn	316	360	267	266	259	288	294
Campbell	952	779	843	797	888	706	734
Carbon	541	501	535	529	491	518	325
Converse	490	508	596	606	596	509	428
Crook	127	140	131	125	108	113	102
Fremont	961	922	1,005	1,010	1,006	825	799
Goshen	467	463	484	480	435	451	462
Hot Springs	183	148	140	129	138	165	177
Johnson	205	185	224	195	202	201	206
Laramie	3,957	3,536	3,589	3,565	3,224	2,796	3,061
Lincoln	448	453	442	411	403	395	398
Natrona	3,033	2,868	2,886	2,887	2,785	2,829	2,364
Niobrara	95	99	99	99	99	110	87
Park	1,130	993	904	913	796	832	761
Platte	283	294	327	312	313	292	293
Sheridan	951	929	859	833	849	820	789
Sublette	202	175	155	166	176	175	185
Sweetwater	805	829	771	772	712	735	642
Teton	596	549	470	535	483	485	510
Uinta	548	545	566	485	677	548	513
Washakie	278	312	180	266	200	262	246
Weston	193	186	159	153	142	137	150

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Head Start



Sources

Wyoming Head Start State Collaboration Project

Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Wyoming

Head Start and Early Head Start are comprehensive child development programs that serve children from birth to compulsory school age, pregnant women and their families. They are child-focused programs, and have the overall goal of increasing social competence of young children from low-income families.

"Social competence" refers to the child's everyday effectiveness in dealing with both his or her present environment and later responsibilities in school and life. Social competence takes into accout the interrelatedness of social, emotional, cognitive and physical development.

Head Start and Early Head Start services are family-centered and foster the role of parents as the primary educators and nurturers of, and advocates for, their children.

They work in close partnership with parents to assist in developing and utilizing individual and family strengths in order to successfully meet personal and family objectives.

Parents are encouraged to become involved in their child's education, from participating in classroom and socialization activities to direct involvement in policy and program decisions.

Nationally

The Head Start program is administered by the Head Start Bureau; the Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF); Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Grants are awarded by the ACF Regional Offices and the Head Start Bureau's American Indian and Migrant Program Branches directly to local public agencies, private organizations, Indian Tribes and school systems for the purpose of operating Head Start programs at the community level.

The Head Start program has a long tradition of delivering comprehensive and high quality services designed to foster healthy development in low-income children.

Head Start grantees and delegate agencies provide a range of individualized services in the areas of education and early childhood development; medical, dental and mental health; nutrition and parent involvement.

In addition, the entire range of Head Start services is responsive and appropriate to each child's and family's developmental, ethnic, cultural and linguistic heritage and experience.

Most Important Changes

- There is a total of 2,179 children who are being served by Wyoming Head Start Programs.
- Of the 2,179 children, 306 are 2 years old or younger and 1,873 are 3 years old or older.
- There are 14 Head Start Programs operating in Wyoming.

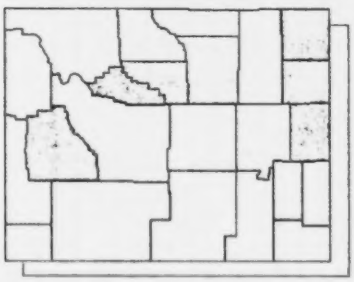
Head Start

Children Served by Wyoming Head Start and Early Head Start Programs 2001-2002 Program Year

Program Name and Type EHS= Early Head Start Program HS= Head Start Program	Counties Served	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 Years Old	5 Years Old and Older	Total
Absaroka Head Start (HS)	Park, Big Horn, Sheridan, Johnson, Waskakie, Hot Springs and Fremont	0	0	0	35	320	5	360
Carbon County Child Development Program (HS)	Carbon	0	0	0	57	67	8	132
Children's Developmental Services of Campbell County (EHS)	Campbell	19	14	1	0	0	0	34
Laramie Child Development Cooperation (HS)	Albany	0	0	0	50	62	6	118
Laramie County Head Start (HS)	Laramie	0	0	0	94	156	9	259
The Learning Center (EHS)	Teton	The Learning Center is a new program and did not serve children for the entire 2001-2002 school year, therefore, data is not available.						
Lincoln-Uinta Child Development Association (EHS)	Lincoln and Uinta	0	0	0	36	37	11	84
Northwest Community Action Program of WY, Inc. (EHS)	Big Horn, Hot Springs and Washakie	11	11	13	5	0	0	40
Northwest Community Action Program of WY, Inc.--Migrant Seasonal Head Start Program (HS)	Big Horn, Hot Springs and Washakie	26	16	29	25	21	27	144
Shoshone and Aprapho Tribes (EHS)	Wind River Indian Reservation	22	14	17	2	0	0	55
Shoshone and Aprapho Tribes (HS)	Wind River Indian Reservation	0	0	4	103	123	8	238
Sweetwater County School District #1 (EHS)	Sweetwater and Sublette	0	0	0	56	76	6	138
Wyoming Child and Family Development, Inc. (HS)	Campbell, Crook, Weston, Natrona, Converse, Niobrara, Platte and Goshen	0	0	0	186	282	0	468
Wyoming Child and Family Development, Inc. (EHS)	Campbell, Crook, Weston, Natrona, Converse, Niobrara, Platte and Goshen	40	30	39	0	0	0	139
Total		118	85	103	649	1,144	80	2,179

Source: Wyoming Head Start State Collaboration Project

Wyoming STARS



Sources
Wyoming STARS

Overview

Wyoming STARS is a system that tracks licensed child care providers. STARS is administered by and housed with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance.

The program began in January 2000, and has grown considerably since then. An example includes new rules which were signed into law in June of 2001 that increased the number of training hours providers are required to complete.

The STARS Program is based on the Competency Wheel which includes eight core areas from which providers are required to obtain training.

The core areas include: Health, Nutrition and Safety; The Active Learning Environment; Guidance and Discipline; Child Growth and Development; Family Relationships; Program Management; Professionalism; and Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness.

The STARS Program is divided into three components: (1) The Trainer Registry, (2) Training Approval and (3) Training Hours and Evaluations.

Trainer Registry

Training hours can only be awarded if the person conducting the training is a STARS approved trainer.

These individuals must file applications with STARS indicating which areas of the Competency Wheel they are qualified to conduct trainings in.

The Trainer Registry helps ensure licensed child care providers are receiving quality instruction from qualified individuals. It is also a resource to help providers locate trainers in their communities.

Training Approval

Once a trainer has been approved, the training he or she will offer must also be approved for training hours.

The STARS Coordinator reviews the applications describing what trainings will include and makes the determination whether or not trainings will be approved for training hours.

Training Hours and Evaluations

Once a provider attends an approved training, he or she must fill out an Evaluation Form describing what was learned and what activities will be implemented because of the training.

Providers send these Evaluation Forms to Wyoming STARS.

The STARS Coordinator reviews the Evaluation Forms to determine if Training Hours will be awarded.

If Training Hours are awarded, the hours are entered into the provider's training record.

State child care licensors use STARS records to verify that a provider's training requirements have been met and are on file with Wyoming STARS.

Most Important Changes

- With the new child care licensing rules signed into law, kids in child care are now benefiting from providers who have 30 hours of training every two years.
- Child care providers received 48,860 training hours in 2001. This is nearly double the amount of hours child care providers received in 2000 which was 26,545 training hours.

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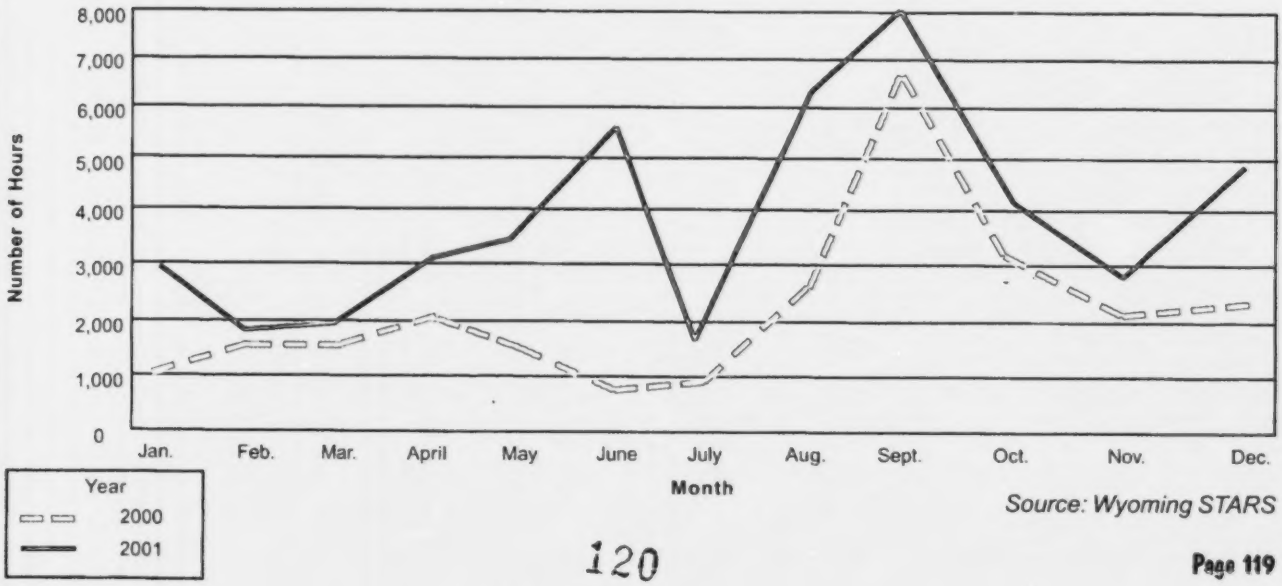
Wyoming STARS

Total Training Hours Child Care Providers Completed
2000 and 2001

Month	Total Number of Training Hours for 2000	Total Number of Training Hours for 2001	Areas of the Competency Wheel															
			Health, Nutrition and Safety		The Active Learning Environment		Guidance and Discipline		Child Growth and Development		Family Relationships		Program Management		Professionalism		Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness	
			2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Jan.	1,009	2,906.5	145.5	318.5	37	327	33.5	167.5	231	649	3	122	79.5	337	393	941.5	86.5	44
Feb.	1,517	1,768.5	452	418.5	286	181	131.5	72.5	93.5	398	23	35	66.5	175.5	104	195	360.5	293
Mar.	1,518.5	1,993	293	251.5	201.5	190	55.5	345.5	381	239.5	34.5	76.5	132.5	191.5	67	163.5	353.5	535
April	2,159.5	3,112	434.5	678.5	327	321	403	730	468.5	248	264.5	297	83.5	360	118	152	60.5	325.5
May	1,592.5	3,424.5	361.5	411.5	290	364	157.5	240	324.5	1,250.5	85.5	250.5	211	398	113	291.5	49.5	218.5
June	841.5	5,500	172	616	153	1,437	122.5	472	42.5	461.5	142.5	196	80.5	160	75.5	1,933	53	224.5
July	938.5	1,668	132.5	256	41	170	173.5	214.5	329	498.5	10.5	89	65	139	48.5	189	138.5	115.5
Aug.	2,522	6,122	584.5	1,068.5	310	745.5	168.5	691	252	1,043	235	552.5	416.5	780.5	485.5	716.5	70	524.5
Sept.	6,680	8,194.5	1,097	1,841	955	1,164	384.5	711.5	620	1,333.5	123.5	379.5	1,501.5	1,227	1,859.5	980	139	558
Oct.	3,273	5,270	742.5	1,012.5	829.5	480	173.5	297.5	257	771	137	565	394.5	495.5	303.5	771.5	435.5	877
Nov.	2,019.5	3,922.5	591.5	943.5	273	529	193	110	226	293.5	54	471	428	632.5	206	709.5	48	233
Dec.	2,474	4,978.5	199.5	788	206	1,003	103	120	1,254.5	1,095.5	43	429	72.5	391	270	494.5	325.5	654.5
Total	26,545	48,860	5,206	8,604	3,909.5	6,911.5	2,109.5	4,172	4,479.5	8,281.5	1,156	3,463	3,531	5,287.5	4,043.5	7,537.5	2,210	4,603

Source: Wyoming STARS

Total Training Hours Child Care Providers Completed
2000 and 2001



Source: Wyoming STARS

Wyoming STARS

Number of Wyoming Trainers by Area of the Competency Wheel

	Total Number of Trainers 2001	Total Number of Trainers 2002	Health, Nutrition & Safety		Active Learning Environment		Guidance and Discipline		Child Growth and Development		Family Relationships		Program Management		Professionalism		Uniqueness and Cultural Awareness	
			2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Wyoming	1,750	2,812	272	485	214	324	226	342	266	395	204	324	208	367	223	354	137	221
Albany	180	281	25	44	21	31	25	36	22	37	25	41	21	29	23	37	18	26
Big Horn	20	26	1	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	4
Campbell	66	121	8	16	9	14	8	15	12	20	7	14	10	20	9	16	3	6
Carbon	78	162	13	27	12	22	9	18	11	21	9	19	9	20	11	23	4	12
Converse	23	33	4	7	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	3	2	4	2	4	1	2
Crook	0	15	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Fremont	68	164	13	30	8	16	9	18	7	19	9	19	10	29	7	20	5	13
Goshen	39	74	6	11	3	7	5	9	8	13	5	8	5	11	5	10	2	5
Hot Springs	52	63	9	13	6	7	6	7	5	6	5	6	7	8	7	9	7	7
Johnson	8	39	1	7	2	4	1	5	2	6	1	5	0	5	0	3	0	4
Laramie	234	424	43	75	22	45	23	48	37	58	23	43	32	66	33	59	16	30
Lincoln	22	35	5	9	2	3	3	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	1	2	1	2
Natrona	393	518	55	72	55	71	49	62	56	72	40	53	52	77	51	62	35	49
Niobrara	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Park	77	100	12	20	8	10	12	14	10	12	11	13	6	9	12	13	6	9
Platte	58	92	8	13	6	10	10	16	10	14	8	12	4	10	4	7	8	10
Sheridan	112	195	15	55	14	21	16	23	16	23	15	21	13	19	15	21	8	12
Sublette	37	50	4	6	6	8	6	7	7	9	6	8	2	4	4	6	2	2
Sweetwater	79	115	15	21	8	12	8	12	17	20	7	12	9	18	9	12	6	8
Teton	79	110	14	19	10	14	11	14	13	18	9	14	8	11	10	14	4	6
Uinta	55	102	7	13	8	11	7	14	11	16	7	15	6	11	7	15	2	7
Washakie	56	77	12	14	4	7	6	9	8	11	8	10	5	7	9	13	4	6
Weston	2	17	0	5	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1
County Unknown	9	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Note: Trainers may be approved in more than one area of the Competency Wheel.

Source: Wyoming STARS

Wyoming STARS

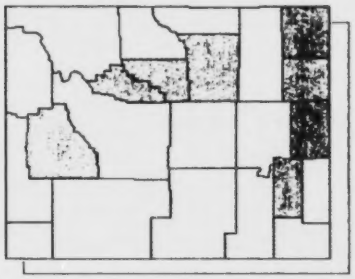
Number and Amount of Child Care Scholarships Awarded during 2002 by County

	Total Number of Scholarships Awared	Total Amount of Scholarships Approved to Attend Trainings	Total Amount of Scholarships Approved to Attend College Classes	Total Amount Approved for Both Trainings and College Classes	Total Amount Paid	Total Amount Approved but Not Yet Paid*
Wyoming	493	$15,553.18	$27,942.76	$43,495.94	$16,210.40	$27,285.54
Albany	55	$2,423.00	$1,773.80	$4,196.80	$3,446.80	$750.00
Big Horn	6	$500.00	$296.00	$796.00	$696.00	$100.00
Campbell	16	$1,107.00	$442.00	$1,549.00	$295.00	$1,254.00
Carbon	16	$316.18	$400.00	$716.18	$256.18	$460.00
Converse	4	$0.00	$1,420.00	$1,420.00	$740.00	$680.00
Crook	1	$0.00	$162.00	$162.00	$0.00	$162.00
Fremont	26	$945.00	$2,260.16	$3,205.16	$1,346.16	$1,859.00
Goshen	6	$200.00	$1,158.05	$1,358.05	$0.00	$1,158.05
Hot Springs	2	$200.00	$0.00	$200.00	$200.00	$0.00
Johnson	2	$188.50	$0.00	$188.50	$100.00	$88.50
Laramie	57	$1,442.00	$2,353.76	$3,795.76	$703.00	$3,092.76
Lincoln	2	$25.00	$245.00	$270.00	$0.00	$270.00
Natrona	41	$1,200.00	$6,372.00	$7,572.00	$1,401.00	$6,171.00
Niobrara	4	$100.00	$1,020.00	$1,120.00	$100.00	$1,020.00
Park	7	$300.00	$1,310.00	$1,610.00	$628.00	$982.00
Platte	8	$0.00	$2,720.00	$2,720.00	$0.00	$2,720.00
Sheridan	12	$700.00	$1,007.00	$1,707.00	$600.00	$1,107.00
Sublette	4	$20.00	$0.00	$20.00	$20.00	$0.00
Sweetwater	93	$1,702.50	$1,871.26	$3,573.76	$1,863.26	$1,710.50
Teton	95	$2,525.00	$984.00	$3,509.00	$2,759.00	$750.00
Uinta	24	$694.00	$1,326.00	$2,020.00	$191.00	$1,829.00
Washakie	7	$600.00	$586.00	$1,186.00	$500.00	$686.00
Weston	5	$365.00	$235.73	$600.73	$365.00	$235.73

* Note: The Total Amount Approved by Not Yet Paid represents scholarships that have been awarded, but have not been paid. The reasons could vary from lack of necessary paperwork to no attempt to collect payment. For more information on the Child Care Scholarship Fund, please call 1-800-400-3999.

Source: Wyoming STARS

Poverty



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

The Poverty Despite Work Handbook, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002 KIDS COUNT Data Book

WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook 2001

Wyoming Department of Family Services

Definition

Measurements of poverty include people and families living below the Federal Poverty Level and those receiving economic assistance.

This is not an all inclusive list of assistance programs.

Wyoming

In 2002, 24,741 of K-12 students were eligible for the Free or Reduced Lunch Program, based on family income.

It is estimated that in 2000, there were 128,873 children ages 0 to 17 living in Wyoming.

In 1999, 14.1 percent of children ages 0 to 17 in Wyoming were living in poverty. This estimate is a decrease from the two previous reporting years which showed 14.9 percent in 1993 and 15.7 percent in 1995.

In 1999, Fremont County had the highest percentage of children ages 0 to 17 living in poverty at 24.0 percent. Washakie County followed with 20.2 percent and Big Horn County came in third with 19.9 percent.

Teton County in 1999 recorded the least percent of children ages 0 to 17 living in poverty at 6.8 percent. Next was Campbell County with 8.0 percent followed by Sweetwater County at 9.7 percent.

In July 2002, the number of Children receiving POWER (AFCD) (TANF) slightly increased to 831 from 799 in June 2001.

However, the number of children receiving POWER (AFDC) (TANF) has dramatically decreased since June 1996 where there were 8,584 cases.

Natrona County leads the way with the number of children living in poverty at 2,843 kids in 1999. Next was Laramie County with 2,499 children followed by Fremont County at 2,356. These trends follow the population estimates of the state.

Nationally

Being raised in economically deprived circumstances can have far-reaching negative consequences for children. Growing up at or near the poverty line ($17,029 for a family of four in 1999) means not only that a child has a much lower level of consumption than other children but also that he or she is more likely than a nonpoor child to experience difficulties in school, to become a teen parent and, as an adult, to earn less and experience greater unemployment.

The effects of being raised in a family with income significantly below the poverty line are correspondingly more damaging.

A decline in child poverty in 1999 provides a hopeful turn towards avoiding the negative impact often seen.

The poverty rate for people under age 18 dropped from 18.9 percent in 1998

Most Important Changes

- In 1999, Fremont County had the highest percentage of children ages 0 to 17 living in poverty at 24.0 percent. Washakie County followed with 20.2 percent and Big Horn County came in third with 19.9 percent.
- In 1999, 14.1 percent of children ages 0 to 17 in Wyoming were living in poverty. This estimate is a decrease from the two previous reporting years which showed 14.9 percent in 1993 and 15.7 percent in 1995.

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to 16.9 percent in 1999.

The newest numbers represent the lowest child poverty rate since 1979.

Family makeup can have a strong influence on the financial ability of a family. Throughout the period from 1960 through 1994, over half of the children living in female-headed families were poor.

This percentage decreased to 42 percent in 1999. In contrast, during the 1990s, only about 10 percent of children living in married-couple families were poor.

The proportion of Black and Hispanic children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line has declined between 1996 and 1999. There was also a significant drop between 1996 and 1999 in the proportion of Black and Hispanic children living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line (from 68 percent to 60 percent for Black children and from 72 percent to 64 percent for Hispanic children).

Between 1975 and 1993, the proportion of children living in extreme poverty, that is, at or below 50 percent of the poverty line, doubled from 5 percent in 1975 to 10 percent. By 1999, this percentage had dropped back to 6 percent.

Less dramatic but still striking, the proportion of children at or below 100 percent of the poverty line increased from 17 percent in 1975 to 22 percent by 1993 before dropping to 16 percent in 1999.

In contrast, the proportion of children living at or below 150 percent of the poverty line was about the same in 1999 (28 percent) as it was in 1975 (30 percent).

The proportion of children living at or below 200 percent of the poverty line has seen a similar decline. The percent of children in poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesireable outcomes in such areas as health, education, emotional welfare and delinquency.

The current poverty line is $13,874 for a family of one adult and two children. Some analysts think the current standard underestimates real poverty, and others think it overstates poverty.

Over the past several years, the U.S. Census Bureau has published a set of experimental poverty measures that incorporate many of the changes called for in a study by the National Academy of Sciences.

Growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not been due to an increase in the number of welfare-dependent families; rather, it is because the ranks of the working poor have been growing.

Between 1976 and 2000, the number of poor children living in families totally dependent on welfare has actually falled from 2.8 million to 1.1 million, while the number of poor children living in families with income from earnings, but no income from public assistance, increased from 4.4 million in 1976 to 6.9 million in 2000.

It is also noteworthy that a large segment of children in poverty do not receive benefits from the government's major cash assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (formerly called Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and/or Supplemental Security Income. U.S. Census Bureau data indicate that only 28 percent of poor families with children reported receiving cash public assistance in 2000. Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world.

One study that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was the highest among the 17 countries studied (50 percent higher than the next highest country). This finding was reinforced by a recent United Nations study that found among industrialized nations, only Russia has a higher child poverty rate than the United States (Russia was not included in the first study mentioned).

The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in governmental efforts to alleviate child poverty greatly accentuate the disparities.

The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

The state measure of child poverty differs. This year, information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series that provides annual estimates of child poverty figures for states was utilized.

While the most recent state-level data from the SAIPE program reflect poverty through 1998, national-level data are available for each year through 2000 from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Popuation Survey. Examinations of figures for the past decade reveals that the poverty rate for children under age 18 fell dramatically during the mid- to late-1990s. The 2000 child poverty rate of 16.1 percent was the lowest since the 1976 rate of 16.0 percent. These figures suggest the benefits of the robust economy of the late 1990s reached many, but no all, low-income workers. Despite all of the gains during the 1990s, one out of six children was poor at the end of the decade. According to SAIPE estimates, 19 percent of children were poor in 1998, down from about 20 percent in 1989. During the 1989-98 period, the child poverty rate fell in 30 states, rose in 11 states and the District of Columbia and was unchaged in nine other states. In Louisiana, New Mexico and the District of Columbia, more that 25 percent of children were poor in 1998. Among the states, the child poverty rate for 1998 ranged from a low of 11 percent in New Hampshire, to a high of 27 percent in New Mexico.

Poverty

Picture Poverty for Wyoming's Children

Most poor families are working families. A majority of poor families, in which the adults are not retired or disabled, have one or more workers.

Typically, these adults work a substantial number of weeks and hours in a given year. In fact, the primary source of income for a majority of poor families nationally are earning; a much smaller proportion rely primarily on welfare assistance.

Observers criticize the federal poverty line as being out of date and well below the actual costs of providing basic assistance for a families.

The following data shows that working families have incomes only modestly above the poverty line—the "near poor."

Working poor families come from a broad cross-section of Wyoming's residents. These families include a variety of ages, education levels, marital status, race/ethnicity and urban/rural residence of poor families.

The problem of poverty despite work cannot be explained away by factors such as age or education. The myth is that working poor families include one of the following: are typically a single-parent family with only one worker, that the parents in most working poor families have limited education or that most working poor families are headed by young parents with limited job experience.

Such a perception is far from reality. Most of the parents in working poor families are 25 years of age or older, and most have a high school education or better.

In many states, a large share of working poor families—four out of 10 families—are headed by a married couple.

The problem of poverty despite work reflects other, primary economic, trends. The fact that heads of most working poor families have at least a high school degree, for example, indicates that an adequate education is not sufficient to enable workers to escape poverty.

In addition, the fact that many working poor families are headed by a married couple suggests that having two potential workers does not ensure a family will have an adequate income.

The Characteristics of Wyoming Poor Families with Children

Working poor families form a broad cross-section of the nation's population. White families make up the largest portion of working poor families with children, though a substantial fraction of working poor families with children are Black or Hispanic.

Half of working poor families are headed by a single woman, but another four in 10 are headed by a married couple. Working poor families live in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The parents in most working poor families have at least a high school education and are age 25 or older.

- In the late 1990s, 42 percent of the working poor families with children were headed by a married couple. Some 52 percent were headed by a single woman and 6 percent were headed by a single man.
- Almost half—44 percent—of working poor families with children were White, while roughly 24 percent were Black and 28 percent were Hispanic.
- In most working poor families, the household head had a high school education or better. Some 39 percent of the heads of working poor families had a high school diploma but no college education; 25 percent had a least some post-secondary education. Just over one in three heads of working poor families—36 percent—had less than a high school education. This suggests that while a lack of skills may limit some workers to low-paying jobs, many workers with skills remain in poverty due to the lack of higher-paying positions.

Poverty

Picture Poverty for Wyoming's Children, Continued

Poverty Indicator	Wyoming	U.S.
Poor Working Families in General		
Number of Poor Families with Children	9,000	5,173,000
Number of Poor Families with a Worker	8,460	3,935,000
Percent of Poor Families with a Worker	94%	76%
Number of People in Working Poor Families	32,000	15,272,000
Number of Children in Working Poor Families	18,000	8,938,000
Average Number of Weeks Worked by Working Poor Families	47	42
Percent of Poor Families with Children with Earnings as Majority of Income	81%	64%
Percent of Poor Families with Children with Public Assistance as Majority of Income	7%	17%
Marital Status		
Married Couples	38%	42%
Female-Headed Families	52%	52%
Male-Headed Families	10%	6%
Race/Ethnicity		
White (Non-Hispanic)	81%	44%
Black (Non-Hispanic)	6%	24%
Hispanic	7%	28%
Other (Non-Hispanic)	6%	5%
Education		
Less than High School	18%	36%
High School or GED	35%	39%
Some College	42%	20%
College or More	4%	5%
Age		
Under 25	21%	16%
25-34	37%	39%
35-44	36%	33%
45 or Older	6%	12%

Source: The Poverty Despite Work Handbook, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Notes:

- Wyoming has the highest percentage of poor working families with some college in the United States.
- Wyoming has the highest percentage in the U.S. for working poor families with a worker at 94 percent.
- Wyoming has the second highest percentage in the U.S. of poor families with children with earnings as a majority of income, followed by Idaho.
- Wyoming is tied with Montana for the third highest average number of weeks worked by working poor families at 47 weeks, with Nebraska at 49 weeks and Idaho and New Mexico at 48 weeks.

Poverty

Poverty

County	Total Population 2000	Number of Children Ages 0 to 17	Number of Children Ages 0 to 17 in Poverty			Percent of Children Ages 0 to 17 in Poverty		
			1993	1995	1999	1993	1995	1999
Albany	32,014	5,894	1,053	1,110	970	16.5%	18.2%	16.5%
Big Horn	11,461	3,287	547	581	655	17.1%	18.3%	19.9%
Campbell	33,698	10,456	1,119	1,133	840	10.2%	10.2%	8.0%
Carbon	15,639	3,772	622	682	630	13.3%	15.4%	16.7%
Converse	12,052	3,430	543	568	554	14.6%	15.0%	16.2%
Crook	5,887	1,581	218	219	162	12.4%	12.6%	10.2%
Fremont*	35,804	9,827	2,700	2,785	2,356	24.6%	25.8%	24.0%
Goshen	12,538	3,034	846	884	479	24.8%	26.8%	15.8%
Hot Springs	4,882	1,076	181	177	134	15.3%	15.6%	12.5%
Johnson	7,075	1,712	272	257	185	16.2%	15.5%	10.8%
Laramie	81,607	21,023	3,313	3,244	2,499	15.7%	15.8%	11.9%
Lincoln	14,573	4,502	529	598	531	10.3%	11.7%	11.8%
Natrona	66,533	17,300	3,263	3,224	2,843	18.0%	18.4%	16.4%
Niobrara	2,407	544	124	143	86	20.4%	23.7%	15.8%
Park	25,786	6,302	1,021	1,042	1,072	15.0%	15.5%	17.0%
Platte	8,807	2,233	413	433	359	17.8%	18.9%	16.1%
Sheridan	26,560	6,412	923	1,008	943	14.4%	16.0%	14.7%
Sublette	5,920	1,526	129	157	169	8.7%	10.6%	11.1%
Sweetwater	37,613	10,869	1,251	1,383	1,056	9.2%	10.6%	9.7%
Teton	18,251	3,632	196	216	246	6.3%	6.9%	6.8%
Uinta	19,742	6,605	869	928	795	11.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Washakie	8,289	2,258	333	356	456	13.7%	15.2%	20.2%
Weston	6,644	1,598	210	225	195	11.0%	12.1%	12.2%
Wyoming	493,782	128,873	20,675	21,353	18,215	14.9%	15.7%	14.1%

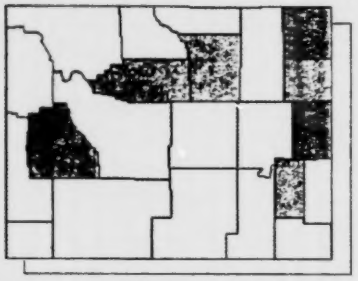
Poverty

Poverty, Continued

County	Number of Children POWER (AFDC) (TANF)							Number of Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch 2002
	June 1996	June 1997	June 1998	June 1999	June 2000	June 2001	July 2002	
Albany	434	203	63	27	22	22	19	966
Big Horn	73	27	5	10	14	9	20	959
Campbell	229	75	35	14	19	11	11	1,562
Carbon	227	56	30	20	20	7	17	728
Converse	210	63	18	27	8	2	4	630
Crook	25	2	1	7	8	3	8	286
Fremont*	1,648	1,222	867	781	665	366	312	2,797
Goshen	320	124	52	35	21	20	5	873
Hot Springs	62	12	5	1	2	5	3	213
Johnson	65	24	9	7	6	5	3	253
Laramie	1,463	541	298	210	157	111	130	4,162
Lincoln	149	34	23	9	6	3	7	774
Natrona	1,531	706	307	251	195	126	186	3,711
Niobrara	47	12	8	2	3	-	2	122
Park	343	152	67	46	45	29	23	927
Platte	126	37	22	18	15	10	7	415
Sheridan	423	140	73	63	30	20	17	1,210
Sublette	45	13	3	14	4	3	2	271
Sweetwater	566	202	89	56	48	25	26	1,433
Teton	34	4	4	4	2	1	2	176
Uinta	371	155	52	23	17	12	11	1,515
Washakie	123	37	11	5	4	3	13	515
Weston	70	18	9	12	11	6	3	243
Wyoming	8,584	3,859	2,051	1,642	1,322	799	831	24,741

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

Welfare Reform



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Wyoming Department of Family Services

Definition

In January 1997, the welfare system was transformed significantly. POWER (Personal Opportunities with Employment Responsibilities) became the new assistance program in Wyoming.

Data are compared for June 1996, prior to the reform of welfare to June 2000.

Wyoming

Under the old welfare system termed "Aid to Families with Dependent Children," (AFDC) the statewide June 1996 case load stood at 4,519 which helps to support 8,584 children.

Due to the changes in welfare reform, the case count as of July 2002 was 553, demonstrating a case decline of 3,966 or approximately 88 percent fewer children.

Applications for economic assistance have increased by 17 percent between June 1996 and July 2002.

It appears that the need for assistance is still high leading to a conclusion that many families have not reached self-sufficiency as they had hoped.

In 2001, The Department of Family Services paid day care fees for 2,805 children, which is an increase of 5 percent since June 1996.

The small increase in child care subsidies would suggest that previous recipients are either not working, their children are cared for by family members or friends or their children are being left in unsupervised and subsequently dangerous situations while the parents are working.

It is not known if the well being of children has been affected positively by the new POWER program.

Wyoming has not conducted reliable qualitative or quantitative analysis of welfare reform.

However, other indicators of poverty have not shown comparative improvement.

Food Stamp cases are down by 23 percent since June 1996, Medicaid is up by 42 percent and applications for economic assistance are up by 17 percent since June 1996.

There is little evidence that former POWER recipients are self-sufficient as demonstrated by a survey conducted by the Department of Family Services in October of 1999.

Nationally

Many poor children have depended on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Food Stamp program for basic material needs.

AFDC was a federal and state cash assistance program targeted at needy children and at certain others in these children's households.

As a result of major welfare reform enacted in August 1996, the AFDC program has now been replaced by the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Most Important Changes

- There has been an 88 percent reduction of those receiving "welfare benefits" since 1996.
- Food Stamp cases are down by 23 percent since June 1996, Medicaid is up by 42 percent and applications for economic assistance are up by 17 percent since June 1996.

(TANF) program.

TANF provides a block grant to states to design and administer their own welfare and work programs.

Twelve percent of all children lived in families receiving AFDC or General Assistance in 1979, according to survey data.

The rate had increased to 14 percent by 1993, but had dropped to 9 percent by 1997.

The Food Stamp program provides low-income households with vouchers that can be exchanged for food.

The welfare reform law includes significant new restrictions of Food Stamp eligibility for immigrants who have not become U.S. citizens. The percentage of all children living in households receiving Food Stamps remained fairly constant at around 15 percent from 1979 to 1989.

The proportion had increased to 20 percent by 1993. In that year 14.2 million children lived in households receiving Food Stamps. However, the recipiency rate had dropped back down to 15 percent by 1997. Some details have been provided about the fertility and socioeconomic characteristics of mothers who receive AFDC and Food Stamps during the early 1990s.

Generally, mothers receiving aid are younger when they had their first child and have more children than mothers not getting AFDC or Food Stamps. Also, most are jobless and have very low household incomes. At least 40 percent of mothers receiving either AFDC or Food Stamps do not have a high school diploma. The percentage of children receiving AFDC and Food Stamps varies substantially by race/Hispanic origin.

According to 1992 data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, only 5 percent of White, non-Hispanic children received AFDC and only 8 percent received Food Stamps.

In contrast, among Black, non-Hispanic children, 32 percent received AFDC and 42 percent received Food Stamps.

Among Hispanic children, 18 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps.

There was also substantial variation among Hispanic children, depending on their descent.

Among children of Cuban descent, only 8 percent received AFDC and 18 percent received Food Stamps.

In contrast, among children of Puerto Rican descent, 28 percent received AFDC and 48 percent received Food Stamps.

Among children of Mexican descent, 15 percent received AFDC and 30 percent received Food Stamps.

Median income of families with children is a good starting point for assessing the economic well-being of children since it measures the ability of a family at the midpoint of the income distribution to purchase food, shelter, clothing, child care and other basic goods and services required to raise children.

However, median family income fails to capture important economic resources that may also be available to a family, such as employer-paid health benefits, Medicaid or Food Stamps; moreover, it says nothing about changes in the distribution of income across families.

For a more complete picture of children's economic well-being, it is necessary to look at several measures of economic well-being, including those in the following sections. Between 1975 and 1999, median income of all families with children (in constant 1999 dollars) increased gradually from $42,216 in 1975 to $47,949 in 1999.

Throughout the period from 1975 through 1999, median income of mother-only families has never exceeded 35 percent of median income of two-parent families. In 1999, the median family income of mother-only families was $19,934, compared with $60,168 for married-couple families with children.

During the 1990s, the median income of father-only families never exceeded 61 percent of median income of two-parent families. In 1999, median income of father-only families was $32,427. Median family incomes are substantially higher for White, non-Hispanic families with children than for Black or Hispanic families with children. In 1999, Black and Hispanic family incomes were 49 and 55 percent of their White, non-Hispanic counterparts.

Welfare Reform

Welfare Reform Comparison: June '96 to June '02

County	Cases				Food Stamp Cases			
	AFDC	POWER	June 1996 to July 2002		June 1996 to July 2002			
	June 1996	July 2002	Change	Percent	June 1996	July 2002	Change	Percent
Albany	258	11	-247	-96%	810	566	-244	-30%
Big Horn	38	13	-25	-66%	160	194	34	21%
Campbell	125	8	-117	-94%	443	306	-137	-31%
Carbon	125	13	-112	-90%	415	339	-76	-18%
Converse	103	3	-100	-97%	304	232	-72	-24%
Crook	12	3	-9	-75%	56	40	-16	-29%
Fremont*	805	169	-636	-79%	1,530	1,272	-258	-17%
Goshen	166	13	-153	-92%	494	369	-125	-25%
Hot Springs	31	1	-30	-97%	113	86	-27	-24%
Johnson	41	2	-39	-95%	133	104	-29	-22%
Laramie	764	94	-670	-88%	2,386	1,863	-523	-22%
Lincoln	80	4	-76	-95%	204	153	-51	-25%
Natrona	824	135	-689	-84%	2,181	1,630	-551	-25%
Niobrara	24	1	-23	-96%	99	79	-20	-20%
Park	187	16	-171	-91%	719	448	-271	-38%
Platte	61	6	-55	-90%	218	215	-3	-1%
Sheridan	233	15	-218	-94%	821	544	-277	-34%
Sublette	24	2	-22	-92%	70	34	-36	-51%
Sweetwater	305	22	-283	-93%	714	549	-165	-23%
Teton	18	1	-17	-94%	107	66	-41	-38%
Uinta	196	10	-186	-95%	498	463	-35	-7%
Washakie	58	7	-51	-88%	199	162	-37	-19%
Weston	41	4	-37	-90%	115	107	-8	-7%
Wyoming	4,519	553	-3,966	-88%	12,789	9,821	-2,968	-23%

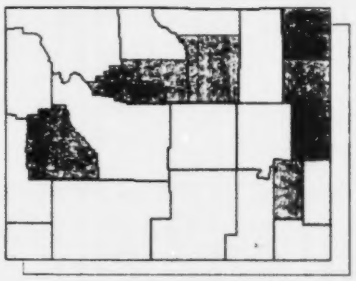
Welfare Reform

Welfare Reform Comparison: June '96 to June '02, Continued

County	Medicaid Cases				Applications Received for Economic Assistnace (EA)			
	June 1996 to July 2002				June 1996 to July 2002			
	June 1996	July 2002	Change	Percent	June 1996	July 2002	Change	Percent
Albany	1,298	1,713	415	32%	133	152	19	14%
Big Horn	315	563	248	79%	54	27	-27	-50%
Campbell	953	1,731	778	82%	136	156	20	15%
Carbon	750	1,015	265	35%	60	55	-5	-8%
Converse	521	828	307	59%	55	57	2	4%
Crook	121	215	94	78%	7	5	-2	-29%
Fremont*	2,799	3,777	978	35%	194	777	583	301%
Goshen	822	994	172	21%	76	66	-10	-13%
Hot Springs	390	570	180	46%	42	24	-18	-43%
Johnson	259	407	148	57%	16	26	10	63%
Laramie	3,858	5,338	1,480	38%	367	270	-97	-26%
Lincoln	448	693	245	55%	32	22	-10	-31%
Natrona	3,830	5,304	1,474	38%	433	355	-78	-18%
Niobrara	163	209	46	28%	7	8	1	14%
Park	1,330	1,725	395	30%	123	72	-51	-41%
Platte	351	615	264	75%	26	32	6	23%
Sheridan	1,448	1,787	339	23%	100	129	29	29%
Sublette	149	202	53	36%	14	13	-1	-7%
Sweetwater	1,449	2,092	643	44%	137	137	0	0%
Teton	232	481	249	107%	33	37	4	12%
Uinta	979	1,488	509	52%	83	79	-4	-5%
Washakie	347	614	267	77%	32	24	-8	-25%
Weston	246	401	155	63%	14	21	7	50%
Wyoming	23,058	32,762	9,704	42%	2,174	2,544	370	17%

Source: Wyoming Department of Family Services

KID CARE (SCHIP)



Sources

Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

Wyoming Kid Care

Definition

Number of uninsured children enrolled in the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) identified in Wyoming as "Kid Care" administered by the Department of Health.

Wyoming

During the 1999 legislative session, Wyoming's State Children's Health Insurance Program was created.

Renamed "Wyoming Kid Care," the program was developed to provide a Medicaid look-a-like program for children at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level and a private insurance and employer-based premium assistance voucher program for children from 134 percent to 150 percent of the federal proverty level.

As of July 1, 2002, Kid Care (SCHIP) enrollment has met 100 percent of its projected enrollment goal.

Although the Department of Health received approval on the state plan amendment to implement a Kid Care Voucher in June 2001, no bids were received from insurance companies to provide the private health insurance option to eligible children.

Due to this, implementation of Kid Care Voucher has been suspended.

The Wyoming Kid Care Income Guidelines (located on the following pages) shows the projected number of children at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty level and the number of children eligible for Wyoming Kid Care as of December 1999, as well as the number of children enrolled as of June 2002.

Kid Care eligibility requirements include: children who are age birth through age 18, U.S. Citizens, residents of Wyoming and have not had insurance during the last 30 days.

Nationally

Children who are covered by health insurance are considerably more likely to have a regular source of health care.

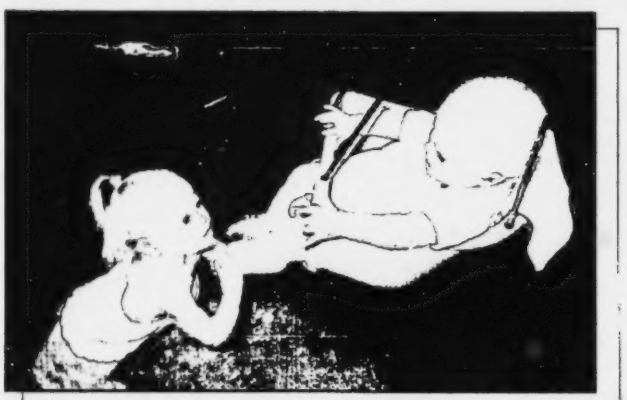
Among children covered by private health insurance, 97 percent had a regular source of medical care in 1993, and of those covered by government health insurance, 94 percent had a regular source of medical care.

In contrast, 79 percent of children with no health insurance had a regular source of medical care.

Regular care increases the continuity of care, which is important to the maintenance of good health.

Since 1987, the percentage of children who are covered by health insurance has remained stable, ranging from 85 to 87 percent.

Government health insurance coverage for children increased from 19 percent in 1987 to a high of 27 percent in 1993, before declining to 23 percent by



KID CARE (SCHIP)

1999.

Younger children are considerably more likely to be covered by government health insurance.

In 1999, 27 percent of children under age 6 were covered, compared with 19 percent of children ages 12 through 17.

Hispanic children are less likely to be covered than either White or Black children.

In 1999, 73 percent of Hispanic children were covered by health insurance, compared with 91 percent of White, non-Hispanic children, and 82 percent of Black children.

A large proportion of Black and Hispanic children rely on government health insurance for their medical coverage.

In 1999, 39 percent of Black and 33 percent of Hispanic children were covered by government health insurance, compared with 16 percent of White, non-Hispanic children.

These percentages are down from highs of 50 to 41 percent, respectively, in 1993.

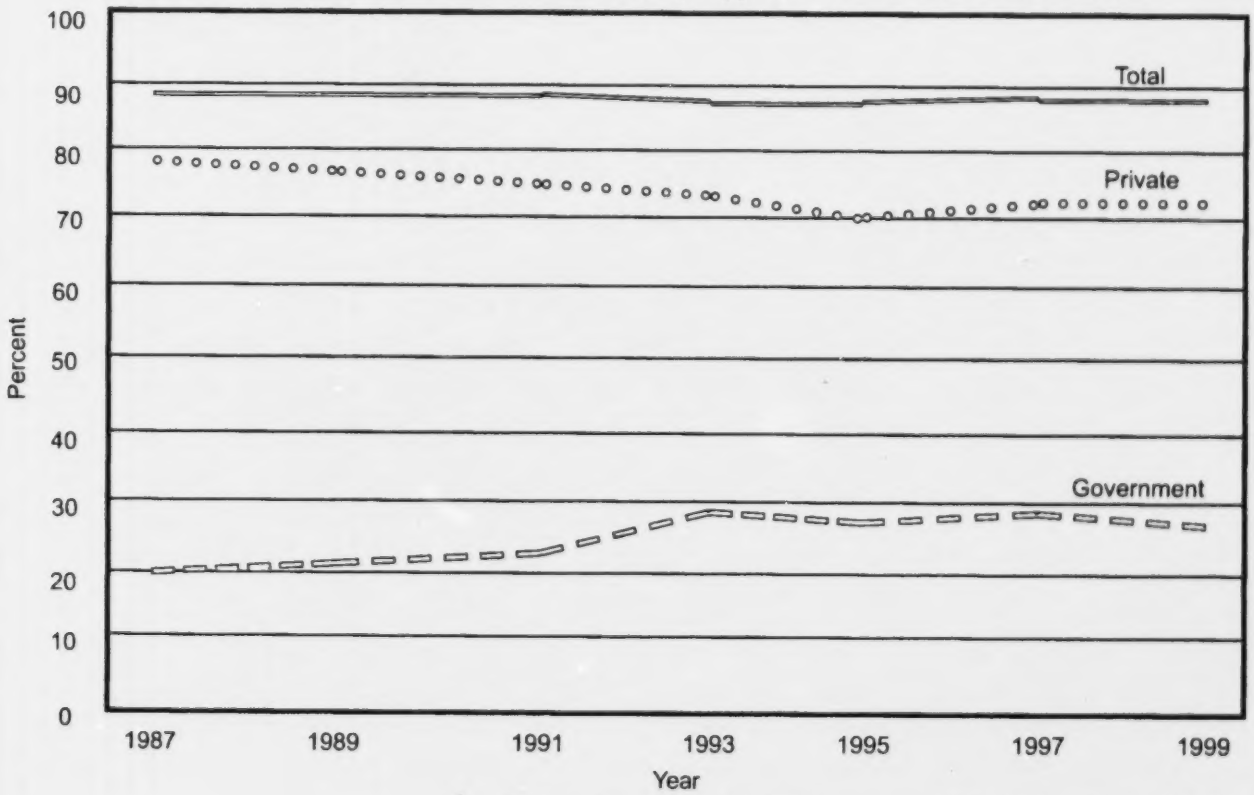
The vast majority of children covered by government health insurance are covered by Medicaid.

Poor children have lower rates of health insurance coverage at 77 percent compared to 86 percent for all children in 1999.

They are also much less likely to be covered by private health insurance at 23 percent compared to 69 percent for all children.

Younger children are considerably more likely to be covered by government health insurance. In 1998, 27 percent of children under age 6 were covered, compared with 19 percent of children ages 12 through 17, identical to 1999.

Percent of Children Under Age 18 in the United States who are Covered by Health Insurance, by Type of Insurance 1987-1999



Source: Trends in the Well Being of America's Children and Youth 2001

KID CARE (SCHIP)

Wyoming Kid Care Income Guidelines

Family Size (Note: Eligibility is based on Household Income of the financially responsible parents living in the Household. For example, the income of non-custodial parents or of a guardian does not count.)	Gross Monthly Income Base	Gross Monthly Income if One Parent is Working and is not Married to the Father/Mother of the Child(ren).	Gross Monthly Income if Parents are Married and One or Both is Working. Or if Two Parents are Working and are not Married to Each Other	If the Household is Receiving Child Support
2	$1,324	$1,524	$1,724	Add $50
3	$1,665	$1,865	$2,065	Add $50
4	$2,007	$2,207	$2,407	Add $50
5	$2,348	$2,548	$2,748	Add $50
6	$2,689	$2,889	$3,089	Add $50
7	$3,031	$3,231	$3,431	Add $50
8	$3,372	$3,572	$3,772	Add $50

Note: Under Gross Monthly Income if Parents are Married and One or Both are Working, both adults must be the parent of the child.

Source: Wyoming Kid Care

Wyoming Parents Talk About Kid Care

"Thank you so much for this program!! Without it, my children wouldn't have health insurance or any other options to receive quality healthcare. Your program has made a difference in our lives."

—Fremont County Parent

"Wonderful program to help parents get health care for their children, thank you for providing it."

—Albany County Parent

"This program is great! And when we can afford to get insurance we will do so, so others can benefit also."

—Goshen County Parent

"Very good program. Helps a lot of families that don't have insurance. At least the kids are covered; that's peace of mind."

—Weston County Parent

"I thank you for the Kid Care program. I feel my children are going to benefit from qualifying for this program. It is comforting to me also, thank you."

—Sublette County Parent

KID CARE (SCHIP)

Wyoming Kid Care (SCHIP)
Eligibility and Enrollment by County

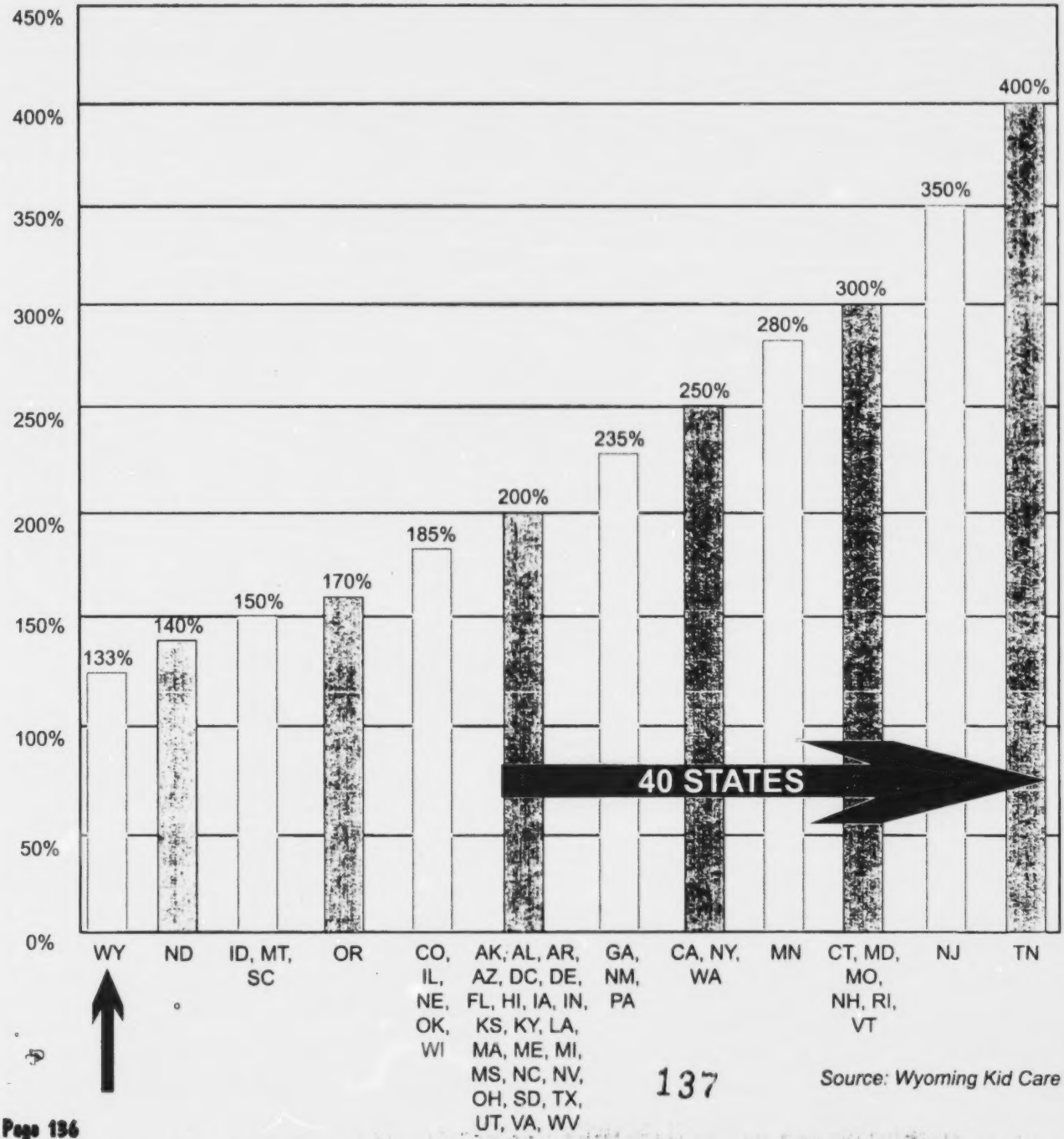
	EstimatedChildren Eligible	Enrolled Children as of June 2002	Percent of Children Enrolled
Wyoming	2,987	3,045	102%
Albany	148	140	95%
Big Horn	69	42	61%
Campbell	231	166	72%
Carbon	98	90	92%
Converse	81	101	125%
Crook	37	48	130%
Fremont	230	362	157%
Goshen	71	51	72%
Hot Springs	24	25	104%
Johnson	36	69	192%
Laramie	457	461	101%
Lincoln	109	78	72%
Natrona	392	497	127%
Niobrara	13	32	246%
Park	151	183	121%
Platte	50	57	114%
Sheridan	141	141	100%
Sublette	33	55	167%
Sweetwater	285	128	45%
Teton	71	30	42%
Uinta	168	133	79%
Washakie	52	78	150%
Weston	40	78	195%

Notes: Kid Care (SCHIP) total enrollment since December 1999 when the program was implemented.

Source: Wyoming Kid Care

KID CARE (SCHIP)

Children's Health Insurance: National Percentages of Federal Poverty Level for Children 0 to 18



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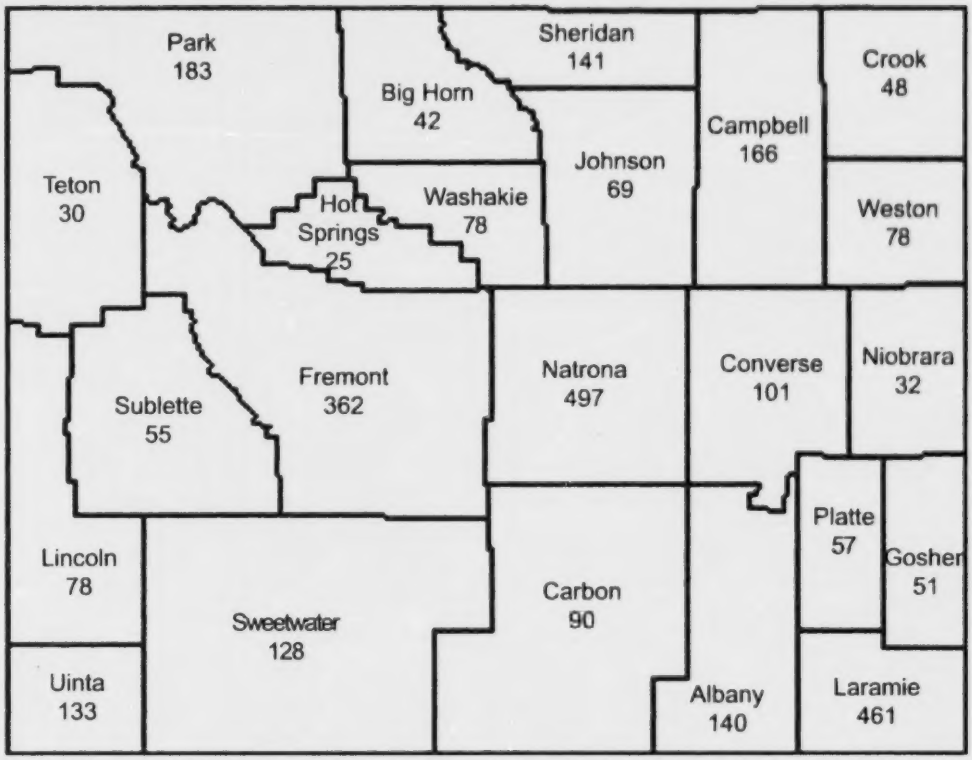
Source: Wyoming Kid Care

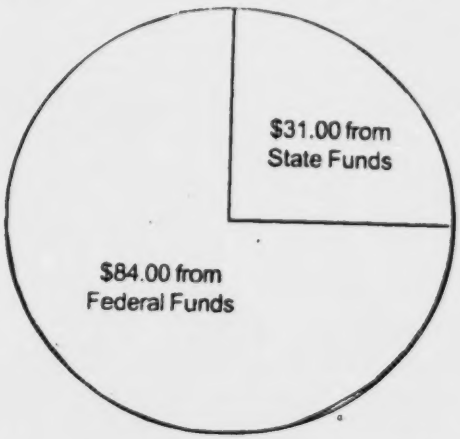
KID CARE (SCHIP)

Wyoming Kid Care (SCHIP) Enrollment by County as of June 2002



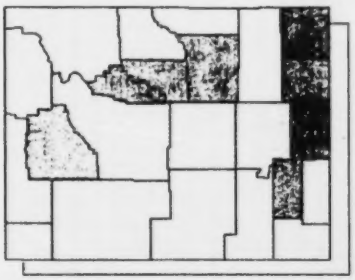
Source: Wyoming Kid Care

The Average Cost per Enrolled Child in Kid Care (SCHIP) is $115 per Month



Source: Wyoming Kid Care

Kids with Asthma



Sources

Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Wyoming

The Wyoming Department of Health does not maintain an asthma surveillance program.

Data on asthma in Wyoming are available through hospital discharges and surveys.

The national prevalence rate of asthma in children under 18 is 7.3 percent.

In FY 1998, there were a total of 445 Wyoming children under age 20 hospitalized with asthma as the primary or secondary diagnosis.

The hospitalization rate for Wyoming children under age 21 in 1998 with either a primary or secondary diagnosis was 287.1 per 100,000 population.

In FY 1998, 181 Wyoming children ages birth to 4 were hospitalized for asthma, for a hospitalization rate of 58.8 per 100,000 children ages birth to 4.

In 1997, the rate was 63.9 per 100,000 compared to 60.1 nationally.

The average length of stay in Wyoming hospitals due to an asthma admission was 2.4 days at an average discharge cost of $3,443. The overall cost for these stays was $1.53 million.

Based on the national percentage and the estimated 1997 population, there could be more than 10,200 Wyoming asthmatic children under 18.

In the WINDS-2 Survey of families on the Wind River Reservation, asthma was

the most commonly reported chronic condition for children under age 18.

The Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce asthma hospitalizations to children ages birth to 4 to no more than 25 per 100,000 children ages birth to 4.

Wyoming is not close to meeting this objective.

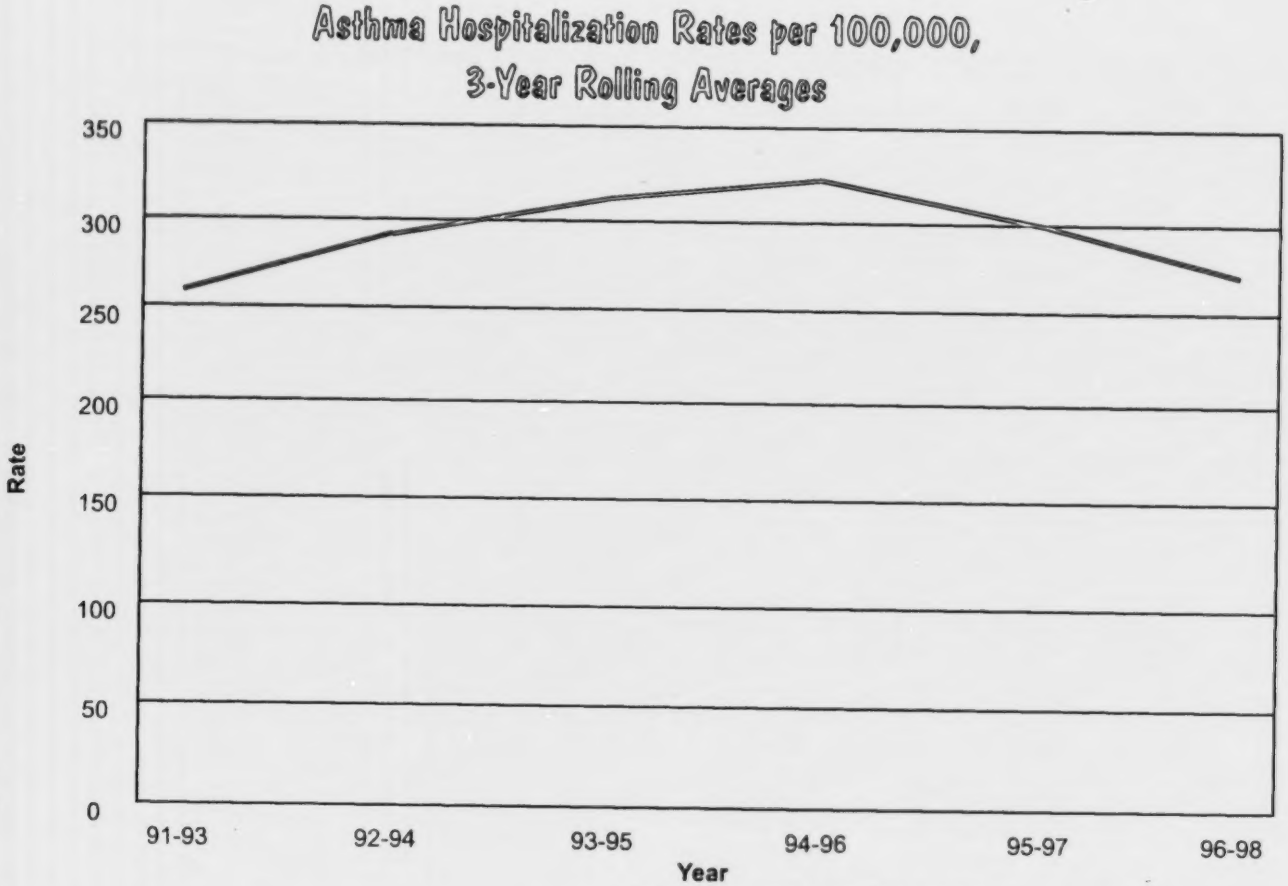
In 1998, 59 percent of asthma hospitalizations for ages birth to 20 were to males. The largest proportion of hospitalizations were to children ages birth to 4 (41 percent) and ages 5 to 9 (24 percent). Almost 40 percent of the hospitalizations were paid for by Medicaid, compared to 42 percent by private insurance.

Approximately 12 percent were uninsured. Asthma hospitalizations for ages birth to 20 have increased 11 percent since 1990 through 1992, although this is based on incomplete hospitalization reporting.

Most Important Changes

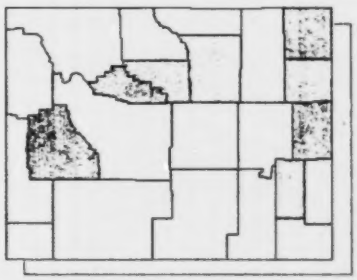
- Asthma hospitalizations for ages birth to 20 have increased 11 percent since 1990 through 1992.
- The national prevalence rate of asthma in children under 18 is 7.3 percent.

Kids with Asthma



Source: Department of Health, Comprehensive Assessment of Maternal and Child Health Needs 2001 through 2005

Native American Families and Children



Sources

Native American Kids 2000, Indian Child Well-Being Indicators

KH Design Kimberlie R. Hall

Nationally

The U.S. Census estimates that there are approximately 2.4 million Native Americans in the United States, about 0.9 percent of the total U.S. population.

In 1990, there were approximately 1.96 million Native Americans.

The 1990 Census states that "437,079 American Indians, 182 Eskimos and 97 Aleuts lived on 314 reservations and trust lands; about 218, 290 American Indians, 25 Eskimos and 5 Aleuts lived on the 10 largest reservations and trust lands."

There are 556 federally recognized native entities (i.e. tribes) including 200 Alaskan native villages in the United States.

There are 314 reservations and trust lands.

The 10 reservations and trust lands with the largest populations are [the]—Navajo, Pine Ridge, Fort Apache, Gila River, Papago (Tohono O'Odham), Rosebud, Hopi, San Carlos, Zuni Pueblo and Blackfeet.

Note that six of the 10 largest tribes are located in the state of Arizona.

Another 53,644 individuals live in what the Census calls "tribal designated statistical areas."

It is estimated that a little over 60 percent of all American Indians live outside the Census designated official American Indian areas.

A closer examination of the 1990 U.S. Census information reveals two different estimates, based on self-identification, of the American Indian/Alaskan Native population.

The first estimate, 2,425,000 American Indians/Alaskan Natives, includes individuals who self-identify as partly Hispanic. The second estimate 2,044,000, does not include individuals who self-identify as Hispanic.

The categorizations of "non-Hispanic" and "Hispanic origin" reflect the U.S. Census Bureau's distinction between race and ethnicity, not a race.

The category of American Indian/Alaskan Native includes individuals who are American Indian/Alaskan Native and who also have Hispanic origin.

Both self-identifying populations are growing in size but holding constant in proportion of the total U.S. Native American/Alaskan Native population.

According to other scholars, rapid increase characterizes the American Indian population, particularly since 1960.

It is estimated that by 2050 the Native American population will be 4.6 million.

Thirty-nine percent of the American Indian (including Eskimo and Aleut) population was under 20 years old in 1990 compared with 29 percent of the nation s total population. The American Indian population is younger compared to the rest of the U.S. population because of higher fertility rates. The median age of the American Indian population is 26 years.

These numbers also suggest that the American Indian population has a higher birth rate.

In the U.S., the juvenile population is increasing less than any other segment of the population. Between 1995 and 2015, the population of persons under age 18 is expected to increase by 8 percent. In contrast, the population of persons ages 18 to 24 is projected to increase by 22 percent; persons ages 25 to 64 will increase by 18 percent, and persons age 65 and older will increase by 36 percent.

While juvenile population growth is projected to be the smallest of any age group, juvenile minorities will experience the most growth within that population between 1995 and 2015.

In addition, there are significant differences among racial and ethnic minority groups: African American juveniles are expected to increase by 19 percent, Native American youth by 17 percent and Asian/Pacific Islander juveniles by 74 percent, in contrast to a 3 percent increase in Euro-American youth.

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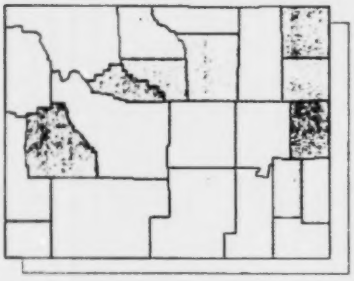
Native American Families and Children

Various Estimates of American Indian/Alaskan Native Populations 1995 and 1997

Category	1995		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tribally Certified Enrollment	1,428,270	.54	1,654,433	.62
Non Tribally Certified Population	261,374,730	99.46	266,129,567	99.38
Self-Identifying American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	1,932,000	.70	1,979,000	.70
Non Self-Identifying American Indian/Alaskan Native	260,871,000	99.3	265,804,000	99.3
Self-Identifying American Indian/Alaskan Native (Including Hispanic Origin)	2,256,000	.90	2,326,000	.90
Non Self-Identifying American Indian/Alaskan Native	260,871,000	99.3	264,804,000	99.3
Total U.S. American Indian/Alaskan Native Population	262,803,000	100	267,783,000	100

Source: Native American Kids 2000, Indian Child Well-Being Indicators

Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001



Sources:
Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

Until the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention initiated the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) program, much of this nation's understanding about youth health risk behavior was a matter for speculation.

The YRBS was developed to measure the extent to which youth engage in behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries; tobacco, alcohol and other drug use; problems related to sexual behavior; problems related to dietary behavior; and physical inactivity.

Wyoming participated in the YRBS program in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2001. The 2001 YRBS added middle school grades (6 to 8) for the second time, so as Wyoming youth advance through the century, comparative data will be available for youth currently in grades 6 through 12.

The YRBS results provide Wyoming communities with a snapshot of the daily encounters of their young people. The YRBS provides Wyoming citizens and organizations an opportunity to monitor health behavior progress of its youth through comparison with past YRBS results.

The 87-item, multiple choice High School YRBS was administered to 2,770 students in 45 public schools in Wyoming. Of the sample, 51.5 percent were male and 48.5 percent were female.

The 50-item, multiple choice Middle School YRBS was administered to 2,740 students in 43 public schools in Wyoming. Of the sample, 52.2 percent were male and 47.8 percent were female.

The YRBS defines students who are in grades 6 through 8 as Middle School and grades 9 through 12 as High School.

Of the Wyoming Middle School Students Surveyed...

- 6.3 percent of male students and 5.2 percent of female students reported having mostly D's and F's in school.
- 70.5 percent of those who rode a bicycle one or more times during the past 12 months indicated that they "never" or "rarely" wore a helmet.
- 77.3 percent who roller-bladed or rode a skateboard reported "never" or "rarely" wearing a helmet.
- 14.7 percent reported never or rarely wearing a seat belt when riding in a car.
- 42.9 percent reported having ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.
- 43.5 percent reported ever carrying a weapon such as a gun, knife or club.
- 7.3 percent reported being treated by a doctor or nurse for fighting.
- 72.1 percent of the male and 39.8 percent of the female students reported being in a physical fight.
- 18.3 percent of the male and 26.3 percent of the female students reported they thought about killing themselves.
- 13.2 percent of the male and 17 per-

Most Important Changes

- The percentage of high school students who drank at least one drink or more in the past 30 saw a significant decrease from the 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey where it sat at 82 percent. In the 2001 YRBS survey, this percentage was 51.3 percent. However, the 2001 YRBS showed 82.3 percent drank alcohol compared to 55 percent in 1999.
- As for middle school students, 59.6 percent used a condom at the last sexual intercourse in 2001 compared to 17 percent in 1999.

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Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

cent of the female students reported making a plan about how they would kill themselves.

◆ 7.5 percent of the male and 10.9 percent of the female students reported trying to kill themselves.

◆ 40.4 percent reported trying cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

◆ 12.5 percent reported smoking a whole cigarette before age 11.

◆ 10.4 percent reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 2.8 percent reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 5 percent reported smoking two or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days.

◆ .6 percent reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days.

◆ .3 percent reported getting their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days.

◆ 1.6 percent reported not being asked to show proof of age when they bought cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days.

◆ 8.4 percent reported smoking cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

◆ 7.5 percent of the males and 3.5 percent of the females reporting using chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 6.5 percent of the male and 2.7 percent of the female students reported smoking cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 16.4 percent of male and 12.1 percent of female students reported using some type of tobacco during the past 30 days.

◆ 51.9 percent of male and 41.6 percent of female students reported having had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips.

◆ 26.6 percent of the male and 17.7 percent of the female students reported having had their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age 11.

◆ 12.7 percent reported ever using marijuana.

◆ 2.2 percent tried marijuana for the first time before age 11.

◆ 4.8 percent reported using cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase.

◆ 11.9 percent reported ever using inhalants (glue, aerosol spray or paint) to get high during their life.

◆ 1.6 percent reported using needles to inject an illegal drug into their body.

◆ 3.3 reported using steroids.

◆ 16.4 percent of the male and 10.4 percent of the female students reported having sexual intercourse.

◆ 5.8 percent of the males and 2.4 percent of the females had sexual intercourse before age 11.

◆ 59.6 percent reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

◆ 5.4 percent reported having had sexual intercourse with three or more people during their life.

◆ 74 percent reported having been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school.

◆ 10 percent of the male and 5.5 percent of the female students are overweight.

◆ 12.5 percent are at risk for becoming overweight.

◆ 21.1 percent of the males and 31.5 percent of the females describe themselves as being overweight.

◆ 57.5 of the male and 75.9 percent of the female students reported exercising to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.

◆ 29.5 percent of the males and 55.6 percent of the females reported they were trying to lose weight.

◆ 14.1 percent of the males and 23.8 percent of the females reported they went without eating for 24 hours are more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.

◆ 30.5 percent of the males and 52.6 percent of the females reported eating less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.

◆ 4.1 percent of the males and 10.2 percent of the females reported taking diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.

◆ 3.1 percent of the males and 9.1 percent of the females reported vomiting or taking laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.

◆ 80.6 percent reported exercising or participating in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat hard and breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days.

◆ 30.5 percent reported watching three hours or more of TV per day on an average school day.

◆ 73 percent reported playing on sports teams.

◆ 47.8 percent reported attending physical education class daily.

◆ 90 percent reported attending physical education class one or more days during an average school week.

Of the Wyoming High School Students Surveyed...

◆ 7.2 percent of the males and 4 percent of the females reported having mostly D's and F's during the past 12 months.

◆ Of the students who rode a motorcycle one or more times during the past 12 months, 44.9 percent indicated they "never" or "rarely" wore a helmet.

◆ Of the students who rode a bicycle one or more times during the past 12 months, 86.2 percent reported "Never" or "Rarely" wearing a helmet.

◆ 20 percent reported they "never" or "rarely" wore a seat belt when riding in a car.

◆ 24.6 percent of the males and 15.5 percent of the females reported driving a car or other vehicle one or more times in the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol.

◆ 35.9 percent reported riding in the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been

Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

drinking alcohol.

◆ 37.3 percent of the males carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on one or more of the past 30 days, whereas only 8 percent of the females reported carrying a weapon during the past 30 days.

◆ 17.2 percent of the males and 2.6 percent of the females reported carrying a gun on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 14 percent of the males and 2.6 precent of the females reported carrying a weapon, such as a gun, knife or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 7 percent of the males and 9 percent of the females reported not going to school one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.

◆ 11.8 percent of the males and 6.7 percent of the females reported being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months.

◆ 39.4 percent of males and 22.9 percent of females reported being in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months.

◆ 2.9 percent reported being treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times during the past 12 months because of fighting.

◆ 13.5 percent reported fighting on school property one or more times during the past 12 months.

◆ 10.6 percent of the males and 8.2 percent of the females reported being hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in the past 12 months.

◆5 percent of the males and 11.3 percent of female reported being physically forced into having sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

◆14.6 percent of males and 22.6 percent of females reported that they considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months.

◆ 12.1 percent of the males and 16.5 percent of the females made a plan about how they would attempt suicide.

◆ 4.9 percent of the males and 10 percent of the females reported they attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months.

◆ 1.6 percent of the males and 3.3 percent of the females reported attempting suicide during the past 12 months resulting in injury, poisoning or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

◆ 26.2 percent reported feeling so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing usual activities.

◆ 64.6 percent reported smoking cigarettes, even one or two puffs.

◆ 28.4 percent reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 12.2 percent of the males and 15.3 percent of the females reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 19 percent of the males and 19.6 percent of the females reported smoking two or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days.

◆ 3.4 percent reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days.

◆ 8.2 percent reported buying their cigarettes in a store or gas station in the past 30 days.

◆ Of the Wyoming students surveyed who reported being current smokers and less than 18 years old, 11.8 percent reported purchasing cigarettes at a store or gas station.

◆ 10.7 percent reported smoking cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 20.7 percent reported smoking cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette eveveryday for 30 days.

◆ Of the Wyoming students surveyed who reported being current smokers, 52.7 percent of the males and 63.3 percent of the females reported trying to quit smoking during the past 12 months.

◆ 6.9 percent reported not being asked to show proof of age when they bought cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days.

◆ 26.7 percent of the males and 21.5 percent of the females reported smoking a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13.

◆ 28.6 percent of the males and 6.9 percent of the females reported using chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 24.1 percent of the males and 8.4 percent of the females reported smoking cigars, cigarillos or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 19.3 percent of the males and 3.2 percent of the females reported using chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 43.7 percent of the males and 32.8 percent of the females reported using any type of tobacco during the past 30 days.

◆ 82.3 percent reported having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life.

◆ 42.5 percent of the males and 33.5 percent of the females reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 39.8 percent of males and 27.7 percent of females reported having their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age 13.

◆ 7.8 percent of the males and 4.3 percent of the females reported having at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 54 percent of the males and 48.6 percent of the females reported having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.

◆ 43.3 percent of the males and 38.5 percent of the females reported using marijuana one or more times during their life.

◆ 11.8 percent of the males and 7.5

percent of the females reported trying marijuana for the first time before age 13.

◆ 23.7 percent of the males and 16.9 percent of the females reported using marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.

◆ 5.6 percent of the males and 3.1 percent of the females reported using marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days.

◆ 8.9 percent of the males and 10 percent of the females reported using any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase one or more times during their lives.

◆4.3 percent of the males and 4.1 percent of the females reported using any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase one or more time during the past 30 days.

◆16.3 percent of the males and 15.6 percent of the females reported sniffing glue, and/or breathing the contents of aerosol sprays to get high one or more times during the past 30 days.

◆3.1 percent of the males and 2.7 percent of the females reported using heroin one ore more times during their life.

◆10.4 percent of the males and 11 percent of the females reported using methamphetamines one are more times during their life.

◆6.6 percent of the males and 3.8 percent of the females reported taking steroid pills or shots without a doctor s prescription one or more times during their life.

◆3.3 percent of males and 1.8 percent of females reported using a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life.

◆21.1 percent of the males and 16.5 percent of the females reported being offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months.

◆14.1 percent of the males and 13.4 percent of the females reported having sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life.

◇6.7 percent of the males and 3.6 percent of the female students reported having sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13.

◇46.9 percent of the males and 45.9 percent of the females reported having sexual intercourse.

◇31.7 percent of the males and 34 percent of the females reported having sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months.

◇32.4 percent of the males and 25.8 percent of the females reported having had sexual intercourse, but have not had sexual intercourse during the past three months.

◇Of the Wyoming students surveyed who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months, 38.3 percent of the males and 22.1 percent of the females reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last sexual intercourse.

◇Of the Wyoming students surveyed who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months, 69.2 percent of the males and 54.8 percent of the females reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse.

◇ Of the Wyoming students surveyed, 3.1 percent of the males and 5.1 percent of the females reported having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times.

◇ Of the Wyoming students surveyed who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months, 19 percent of the males and 31.8 percent of the females reported using birth control pills during the last sexual intercourse.

◇ Of the Wyoming students surveyed, 89.9 percent have been taught about AIDS and HIV infection in school.

◆21 percent reported eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days.

◆88.4 percent reported they ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days.

◆72.4 percent of the males and 77.3 percent of the females reported they ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days.

◇6.6 percent are overweight.

◇21.5 percent of the males and 63.4 percent of the females reported they are trying to lose weight.

◇8.2 percent of the males and 19.2 percent of the females reported they went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.

◇76.3 percent of the males and 61.6 percent of the females reported they exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and/or breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days.

◇ 89.4 percent of the males and 83.8 percent of the females reported they enrolled in physical education class, and exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average PE class.

◆ 66 percent of the males and 50 percent of the females reported they attended physical education class one or more days during an average school week.

◆ 29.8 percent of the males and 19.1 percent of the females reported they watch three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day.

◇ 30 percent of students reported participating in physical activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes on five or more the past seven days.

◇ 26.4 percent reported not participating in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity on three ore more of the past seven days and did not do at least 20 minutes of moderate physical activity on five or more of the past seven days.

◆68.3 percent of the males and 59.3 percent of the females reported they played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months.

Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

Selected Survey Comparisons between 1999 and 2001 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Survey Question	1999 Results	2001 Results
High School Responses		
Were trying to lose weight	61%	41.7%
Had sexual intercourse	48%	46.5%
Drank at least one drink or more in the past 30 days	82%	51.3%
Ever tried cigarette smoking	69%	64.6%
Drank alcohol	55%	82.3%
Middle School Responses		
Of those who had sexual intercourse, used a condom at last sexual intercourse	17%	59.6%
Exercised to lose weight	51%	66.3%
Never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet	77%	70.5%
Were taught about HIV and AIDS infection in school	18%	74.0%
Never or rarely wore a helmet when rollerblading or skateboarding	81%	77.3%

Source: Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

Youth Risk Behavior Survey Responses in which Wyoming Youth Ranked in the Top 10 in the United States

Survey Repsonses	Overall	Males	Females
Health Risk Behavior			
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	5	7	5
Drove after drinking alcohol	3	4	3
Rarely or never wore seat belts	6	4	7
Carried a weapon (out of 20 states)	1	1	8
Carried a gun (out of 20 states)	1 (tie)	2	9 (tie)
Carried weapons on school property	2	2	6
Lifetime daily cigarette use (out of 20 states)	7	6	8
Current cigarette use	10	–	7
Smoked less than 10 cigarettes per day	–	7	–
Current smokeless tobacco use	2	2	3
Lifetime alcohol use (out of 20 states)	4	5	5
Current alcohol use	5	5	4
Episodic heavy drinking (binge drinking)	4	4	4
Lifetime cocaine use (out of 21 states)	4 (tie)	6	2 (tie)
Current cocaine use (out of 21 states)	10	–	5
Lifetime inhalant use (out of 21 states)	4	5	4
Lifetime methamphetamine use	5	5	5
Lifetime illegal steroid use	7	8	5
Lifetime injecting illegal drug use	6 (tie)	7	4
Drank alcohol before age 13	2	1	5
Cigarette use on school property	5	4	8
Smokeless tobacco useon school property (out of 20 states)	1	1	4
Alcohol use on school property	5	2 (tie)	10
Currently sexually active	9	10	9
Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse	3 (tie)	8 (tie)	2
Positive Health Behavior			
Birth control pill use before last sexual intercourse (out of 19 states)	3	0	4
Currently abstinent	10	8	9
Felt too unsafe to go to school*	21 (tie)	20	22
At risk for becoming overweight (out of 21 states)*	19	20	17
Overweight*	20 (tie)	16	21
Drank less than or equal to 3 glasses of milk per day	4	4	5
Participated in vigorous physical activity	4	4	3
Participated in moderate physical activity	3	1	8 (tie)
Participated in strengthening exercises	5	4	5
Watched television more than or equal to 2 hours per day	4	5	3
Enrolled in PE class	3	3	5
Exercised less than 20 minutes in an average PE class	4	8	3

Notes:
Results are based off of 1999 YRBS.

*Higher numbers reflect higher ranks, e.g., 22 reflects the highest rank out of 22 states.

Source: Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2001

County Profiles

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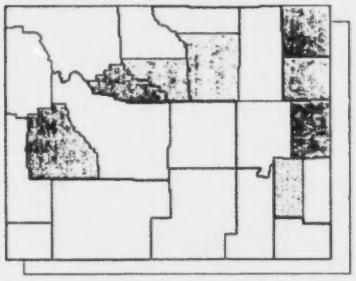
Wyoming



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	493,782
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	137,130
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	27.8%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	2,842
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	32%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	14.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	14.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	15.9%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	87,897
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	28.2%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	13.3%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	1,853

Sources
2000 Census

Wyoming Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	6,974	6,691	6,720	6,550	6,427	6,261	6,286	6,372	6,248	6,122	6,254
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	79.5%	78.7%	78.6%	80.8%	82.1%	82.9%	81.5%	82.2%	81.0%	82.4%	82.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.4%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	8.8%	7.4%	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%	8.3%	8.3%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	303	276	272	304	296	304	315	298	249	275	236
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	29	26	25	27	25	25	25	23	19	22	19.1
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	24.3%	24.4%	23.6%	21.4%	21.7%	19.8%	20.2%	20.4%	22.4%	21.1%	21.0%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	1,381	1,546	1,613	1,690	1,764	1,651	1,698	1,748	1,848	1,773	1,804
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	19.8%	23.1%	24.0%	25.8%	27.4%	26.4%	27.0%	27.4%	29.6%	29.0%	28.8%
Infant Deaths	60	52	61	52	44	48	40	37	44	42	42
Child Deaths	33	34	37	27	25	29	36	31	31	34	26
Teen Violent Deaths	27	38	43	34	42	38	48	39	43	38	25
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	14	21	23	19	24	20	29	20	23	22	14
Teen Suicides	8	13	10	11	8	10	7	6	7	13	4
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	5,195	5,509	5,640	6,276	7,168	7,708	7,860	8,637	8,546	7,651	7,651
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	69	48	51	89	81	79	93	83	89	100	100
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	3,281	3,472	3,437	3,193	3,262	3,306	3,023	2,768	2,809	2,749	2,851

Source: 2000 Census

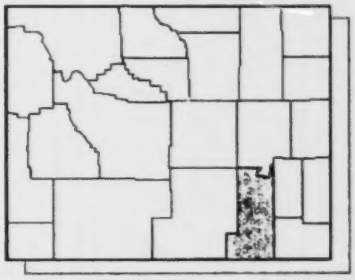
Wyoming

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	7,089	6,130	-14%	3,211	2,919	5,319	58	219	27	507	710	12%
1	6,814	6,304	-7%	3,270	3,034	5,434	62	249	40	519	725	12%
2	6,823	6,127	-10%	3,097	3,030	5,305	62	202	27	531	733	12%
3	7,090	6,196	-13%	3,123	3,073	5,493	48	190	23	442	642	10%
4	7,484	6,183	-17%	3,192	2,991	5,375	52	207	39	510	647	11%
5	7,854	6,286	-20%	3,160	3,126	5,546	66	203	21	450	617	10%
6	7,811	6,654	-15%	3,440	3,214	5,888	52	238	25	451	642	10%
7	8,203	6,822	-17%	3,535	3,287	6,038	68	227	37	452	651	10%
8	7,938	7,060	-11%	3,601	3,459	6,282	67	237	26	448	641	9%
9	8,452	7,305	-14%	3,788	3,517	6,512	56	256	35	446	664	9%
10	8,619	7,381	-14%	3,815	3,566	6,626	74	211	26	444	620	8%
11	7,982	7,367	-8%	3,836	3,531	6,591	78	267	30	401	588	8%
12	7,719	7,585	-2%	3,890	3,695	6,777	69	224	47	468	621	8%
13	7,606	7,912	4%	4,005	3,907	7,158	51	236	34	433	619	8%
14	7,218	8,131	13%	4,186	3,945	7,313	58	253	33	474	619	8%
15	7,291	8,457	16%	4,344	4,113	7,696	68	221	38	434	624	7%
16	6,991	8,441	21%	4,364	4,077	7,648	54	223	38	478	660	8%
17	6,995	8,532	22%	4,379	4,153	7,794	56	211	45	426	611	7%
18	6,728	8,257	23%	4,332	3,925	7,479	76	229	48	426	674	8%
Total	142,707	137,130	-4%	70,5-68	66,562	122,274	1,175	4,303	638	8,740	12,332	9%

Source: 2000 Census

Albany County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000 32,014
Number of Children Under 19, 2000 6,739
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000 ..... 21.1%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000 3,169
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000 ..... 27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990 ..... 15.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993 ..... 16.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995 ..... 18.2%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002 3,790
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002 ..... 25.5%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001 ..... 16.6%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001 81

Sources

2000 Census

Albany County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	431	368	372	389	405	391	396	387	355	352	359
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.5%	82.6%	82.0%	80.5%	83.0%	90.0%	88.9%	86.8%	85.9%	80.1%	86.6%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.4%	9.5%	8.3%	9.3%	8.9%	9.5%	10.4%	11.4%	12.4%	7.7%	8.6%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	9	5	11	10	5	14	11	10	11	6	6
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	19	11	22	20	10	26	20	19	21	12	11
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	14.8%	14.7%	9.1%	9.0%	8.4%	11.0%	8.1%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%	11.9%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	64	72	62	74	59	79	74	66	85	71	65
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	14.8%	19.6%	16.7%	19.0%	14.6%	20.2%	18.7%	17.1%	23.9%	20.2%	18.1%
Infant Deaths	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	3	1
Child Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	2	5	2	0	1	2	3	3	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	166	99	216	337	352	552	420	424	423	313	285
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	1	1	7	3	5	6	2	4	6	4	3
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	163	163	175	139	127	155	100	105	156	90	142

Source: 2000 Census

Albany County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	403	343	-15%	175	168	290	4	3	7	39	55	16%
1	385	323	-16%	168	155	274	5	3	11	30	49	15%
2	383	332	-13%	180	162	282	11	3	5	31	49	15%
3	393	346	-20%	173	143	280	6	1	4	25	38	12%
4	395	316	-20%	166	150	258	4	2	9	43	47	15%
5	393	326	-17%	154	172	293	6	1	3	23	41	13%
6	388	285	-27%	144	141	244	4	5	5	27	36	13%
7	382	333	-13%	175	158	286	6	3	4	34	43	13%
8	386	302	-22%	153	149	273	4	3	3	19	33	11%
9	392	329	-16%	178	151	292	2	3	7	25	34	11%
10	406	332	-18%	178	154	282	6	5	6	33	46	14%
11	356	299	-16%	165	134	257	6	3	7	26	34	11%
12	344	313	-9%	157	156	272	5	5	7	24	29	9%
13	332	334	1%	179	155	298	5	3	6	22	31	9%
14	300	336	12%	177	169	302	4	5	2	23	29	9%
15	316	349	10%	166	183	314	3	3	3	26	36	10%
16	331	351	6%	183	168	311	3	6	2	29	42	12%
17	333	375	13%	191	184	347	4	1	4	19	27	7%
18	942	845	-10%	432	413	774	9	13	9	40	54	6%
Total	7,560	6,739	-11%	3,494	3,245	4,497	97	71	104	539	754	11%

Source: 2000 Census

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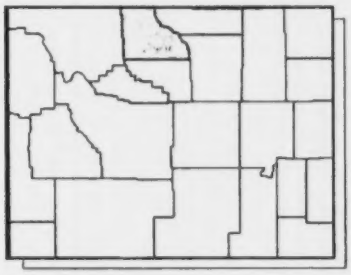
Big Horn County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	11,461
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	3,489
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	30.4%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	1,400
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	21%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	21.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	17.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	18.3%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	2,320
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	41.3%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	13.9%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	48

Sources
2000 Census

Big Horn County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	157	153	142	154	149	151	152	150	145	148	147
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	74.5%	78.4%	77.5%	81.8%	79.9%	76.2%	81.6%	83.3%	84.1%	83.8%	83.0%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	3.2%	6.5%	6.3%	2.6%	9.4%	4.6%	4.6%	6.7%	7.6%	6.1%	8.2%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	3	9	8	9	8	6	12	6	0	13	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	10	30	26	29	24	17	34	17	0	37	23
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	19.7%	15.0%	12.0%	13.6%	18.8%	8.6%	11.8%	22.7%	11.7%	14.2%	14.9%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	24	23	20	34	27	24	24	33	22	25	32
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	15.3%	16.0%	14.1%	22.1%	18.1%	15.9%	15.8%	22.0%	15.2%	16.9%	21.7%
Infant Deaths	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1
Child Deaths	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	2	2	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	79	50	23	35	49	89	109	80	159	94	81
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	2
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	50	48	69	68	54	45	45	25	30	38	36

Source: 2000 Census

Big Horn County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	151	161	7%	77	84	144	0	0	0	17	22	14%
1	144	152	6%	72	80	134	0	1	0	15	16	11%
2	168	162	-4%	78	84	148	0	1	0	13	20	12%
3	166	146	-12%	76	70	136	0	1	0	9	17	12%
4	161	160	-1%	84	76	144	1	1	0	14	19	12%
5	157	174	11%	86	88	154	1	1	0	18	22	13%
6	171	173	1%	90	83	159	0	2	0	12	20	12%
7	196	157	-19%	79	80	143	0	0	0	15	15	9%
8	185	181	-2%	102	79	165	0	2	0	14	20	11%
9	205	210	2%	119	93	189	0	1	0	20	30	14%
10	201	186	-7%	98	88	174	0	4	0	8	15	8%
11	177	177	0%	94	83	165	1	1	0	10	15	8%
12	190	220	16%	129	91	202	0	3	0	15	16	7%
13	181	203	12%	100	103	192	0	2	1	8	10	5%
14	191	196	3%	102	94	181	0	3	1	11	12	6%
15	181	186	2%	101	84	171	1	2	2	9	15	8%
16	178	230	29%	111	119	211	2	2	1	14	20	9%
17	191	213	12%	114	99	199	1	2	2	9	13	6%
18	139	202	45%	110	92	181	0	3	1	17	20	10%
Total	3,333	3,489	5%	1,819	1,670	2,603	7	32	8	248	337	10%

Source: 2000 Census

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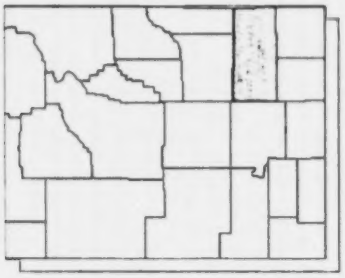
Campbell County



Sources
2000 Census

Demographics

Total Population, 2000	33,698
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	11,029
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	32.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	5,267
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	9.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	10.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	10.2%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	7,441
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	21.0%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	10.0%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	129

Campbell County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	533	481	490	500	432	435	426	466	479	469	494
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	74.7%	73.4%	74.9%	80.6%	87.5%	86.4%	83.8%	86.9%	84.8%	80.4%	82.0%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	6.8%	8.5%	6.3%	8.0%	8.6%	7.6%	6.1%	8.6%	7.3%	6.2%	6.1%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	30	22	13	23	20	19	19	20	16	14	14
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	41	29	16	28	23	21	20	20	16	14	14
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.2%	30.8%	27.1%	27.6%	28.2%	26.4%	27.0%	28.8%	28.4%	28.1%	27.9%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	111	100	131	156	111	135	106	135	148	137	147
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	20.8%	20.8%	26.7%	31.2%	25.7%	31.0%	24.9%	29.2%	30.9%	29.2%	29.7%
Infant Deaths	2	6	5	4	2	2	3	4	0	3	2
Child Deaths	4	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Teen Violent Deaths	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	1
Teen Suicides	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	762	777	880	890	864	890	954	877	908	863	760
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	11	11	6	15	11	9	10	12	13	11	6
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	182	248	237	290	190	256	207	237	215	170	199

Source: 2000 Census

Campbell County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	504	475	-6%	260	215	447	0	6	2	20	30	6%
1	517	513	-1%	281	232	485	2	6	4	16	20	4%
2	523	528	1%	293	235	497	2	3	2	24	34	8%
3	557	470	-16%	232	238	451	1	5	0	13	36	8%
4	606	498	-18%	257	241	467	3	4	0	24	26	5%
5	645	508	-21%	272	236	478	1	4	1	24	36	7%
6	639	547	-14%	269	278	520	3	6	0	18	27	5%
7	670	534	-20%	283	251	502	5	8	1	18	26	5%
8	626	559	-11%	260	299	532	2	5	1	19	25	4%
9	652	609	-7%	321	288	575	3	9	4	18	34	6%
10	695	570	-18%	288	282	550	0	6	2	12	23	4%
11	593	585	-1%	294	291	562	0	6	1	16	21	4%
12	622	631	1%	344	287	596	0	4	4	27	25	4%
13	590	645	9%	330	315	613	1	8	2	21	24	4%
14	551	674	22%	377	297	650	0	8	2	14	22	3%
15	538	733	36%	392	341	707	0	6	0	20	25	3%
16	511	708	39%	358	350	672	0	8	3	25	27	4%
17	504	669	33%	340	329	637	1	9	3	19	22	3%
18	382	573	50%	278	295	546	1	7	1	18	35	6%
Total	10,925	11,029	1%	5,729	5,300	10,487	25	118	31	368	518	5%

Source: 2000 Census

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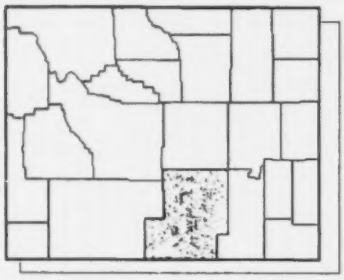
Carbon County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	15,639
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	4,022
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	25.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	1,910
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	11.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	13.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	15.4%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	2,647
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	27.5%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	14.8%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	55

Sources
2000 Census

Carbon County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	217	180	195	245	180	190	189	155	187	151	189
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	75.1%	71.1%	70.8%	71.6%	72.8%	82.1%	77.2%	74.2%	79.7%	82.1%	78.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	8.3%	9.4%	11.8%	6.5%	9.4%	7.9%	7.4%	11.0%	9.1%	8.6%	4.8%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	11	8	6	15	9	16	16	8	8	11	11
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	28	20	15	37	21	37	37	18	19	27	27
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	18.4%	24.4%	22.6%	19.5%	22.2%	22.1%	20.6%	27.1%	24.1%	23.2%	22.2%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	40	42	52	53	58	56	62	57	65	62	65
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	18.4%	23.3%	26.7%	24.7%	32.2%	29.5%	32.8%	36.8%	34.8%	34.4%	34.3%
Infant Deaths	0	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	0	3	0
Child Deaths	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0
Teen Violent Deaths	2	0	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Teen Suicides	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	191	195	126	234	360	299	203	302	298	309	402
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	1	1	4	2	9	1	1	3	1	6
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	111	105	119	112	110	109	106	81	62	80	96

Source: 2000 Census

Carbon County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	205	173	-16%	102	71	147	0	1	2	23	36	21%
1	228	188	-18%	101	87	151	0	3	0	34	57	30%
2	225	173	-23%	87	66	150	2	3	0	18	38	22%
3	229	183	-20%	97	86	157	0	3	0	23	40	22%
4	264	179	-32%	94	85	160	0	1	0	18	31	17%
5	301	183	-39%	94	89	168	0	3	1	11	35	19%
6	291	187	-36%	109	78	155	1	4	1	26	33	16%
7	297	187	-37%	94	93	161	0	2	1	23	31	17%
8	277	202	-27%	106	96	172	0	6	0	24	36	18%
9	293	187	-33%	101	96	172	0	3	2	20	38	19%
10	316	211	-33%	123	88	187	2	3	2	17	29	14%
11	314	198	-37%	96	102	175	2	2	1	18	34	17%
12	315	213	-32%	101	112	185	2	0	1	25	34	16%
13	279	233	-16%	122	111	215	0	3	0	15	34	15%
14	290	250	-14%	116	134	224	2	1	2	21	27	11%
15	273	259	-5%	123	136	228	2	2	5	22	38	15%
16	266	271	2%	140	131	234	1	4	5	27	51	19%
17	283	285	1%	145	140	259	2	1	4	19	34	12%
18	217	250	15%	137	113	217	2	13	2	16	54	22%
Total	5,163	4,022	-22%	2,088	1,934	3,517	18	58	27	400	710	18%

Source: 2000 Census

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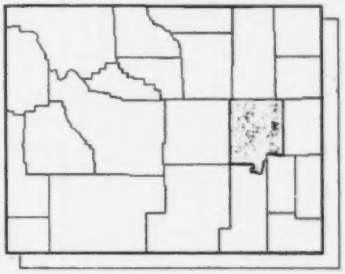
Converse County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	12,052
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	3,619
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	30.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	1,715
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	14.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	14.6%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	15.0%

Sources
2000 Census

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	2,455
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	25.7%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	13.0%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	37

Converse County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	152	150	143	142	157	167	147	156	134	160	153
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	84.9%	84.0%	84.6%	83.8%	82.8%	82.6%	78.2%	83.3%	71.6%	78.8%	82.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	4.6%	4.7%	5.6%	9.9%	5.7%	12.0%	3.4%	3.8%	6.7%	4.4%	11.1%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	7	10	8	10	5	6	11	6	4	7	5
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	24	33	26	31	15	17	29	16	10	19	15
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	28.3%	26.7%	26.6%	23.2%	25.5%	25.7%	25.2%	21.8%	25.4%	23.1%	24.8%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	30	45	34	38	48	47	38	43	40	41	45
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	19.7%	30.0%	23.8%	26.8%	30.6%	27.1%	25.9%	27.6%	29.9%	25.6%	29.4%
Infant Deaths	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	3
Child Deaths	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	2	0	1	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	120	110	162	102	112	151	177	170	212	185	148
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	1	4	4	2	0	0	3	2	2	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	68	54	92	61	74	87	63	55	51	51	62

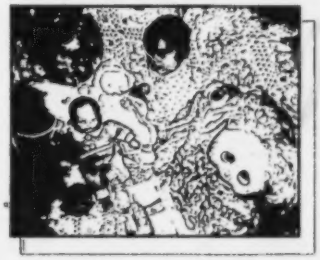
Source: 2000 Census

Converse County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	182	154	-15%	86	68	145	0	0	0	9	13	8%
1	165	135	-18%	70	65	126	1	2	0	6	7	5%
2	171	136	-20%	73	63	123	0	0	0	13	17	13%
3	174	168	-3%	79	89	158	0	3	0	7	13	8%
4	200	177	-12%	106	71	157	0	3	1	16	16	9%
5	221	177	-20%	92	85	166	1	2	0	8	13	7%
6	196	149	-24%	80	59	139	0	1	0	9	11	7%
7	214	192	-10%	106	86	178	1	3	1	9	13	7%
8	210	193	-9%	106	86	182	1	1	0	8	17	9%
9	249	205	-18%	102	103	188	1	3	1	12	13	6%
10	230	191	-17%	87	104	173	1	3	2	12	16	8%
11	221	185	-16%	97	88	176	1	2	0	6	14	8%
12	219	201	-8%	98	103	188	0	1	0	12	17	8%
13	199	227	14%	113	114	213	0	1	2	11	20	9%
14	228	231	1%	115	116	209	3	2	1	16	16	7%
15	199	226	14%	111	115	218	0	0	1	7	16	7%
16	181	225	24%	118	107	205	0	1	0	19	19	8%
17	217	259	19%	137	122	242	1	2	2	12	16	6%
18	155	189	22%	98	91	177	1	1	1	9	17	9%
Total	3,831	3,619	-6%	1,874	1,745	3,364	12	31	11	201	284	8%

Source: 2000 Census



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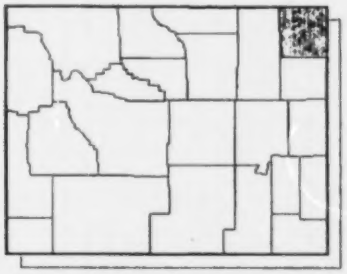
Crook County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	5,887
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	1,674
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	28.4%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	745
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	18%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	16.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	12.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	12.6%

Sources
2000 Census

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	1,142
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	25.0%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	15.6%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	13

Crook County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	89	70	73	68	69	70	72	50	62	59	59
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	77.5%	77.1%	80.8%	77.9%	88.4%	82.9%	86.1%	82.0%	90.3%	89.8%	76.3%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	9.0%	4.3%	9.6%	2.9%	1.4%	7.1%	2.8%	6.0%	6.5%	6.8%	0%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	2	1	0	2	1	5	1	4	2	1	4
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	17	8	0	16	7	36	7	27	13	7	21
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	30.3%	34.3%	26.0%	16.2%	23.2%	21.4%	12.5%	20.0%	17.7%	22.0%	13.5%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	7	9	7	10	16	11	9	11	15	7	11
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	7.9%	12.9%	9.6%	14.7%	23.2%	15.7%	12.5%	22.0%	24.2%	11.9%	18.6%
Infant Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	23	30	30	24	46	31	52	34	31	57	62
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	5	6
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	35	35	19	36	23	30	23	25	24	21	27

Source: 2000 Census

Crook County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	100	61	-39%	26	35	59	0	1	0	1	0	0%
1	76	65	-14%	34	31	61	0	2	0	2	0	0%
2	87	53	-39%	30	23	52	0	1	0	0	0	0%
3	83	58	-30%	23	35	56	0	0	0	2	2	4%
4	100	69	-31%	36	33	62	0	1	1	5	5	7%
5	85	67	-21%	32	35	64	0	2	0	1	1	2%
6	102	78	-24%	42	36	73	0	2	0	3	3	4%
7	107	76	-29%	46	30	76	0	0	0	0	0	0%
8	108	89	-18%	45	44	82	0	2	1	4	5	6%
9	111	83	-25%	44	39	83	0	0	0	0	1	1%
10	110	86	-23%	50	35	81	1	0	0	3	0	0%
11	102	99	-3%	59	40	94	0	3	0	2	2	2%
12	108	91	-16%	44	47	90	0	1	0	0	0	0%
13	100	119	19%	56	63	118	0	0	0	1	2	2%
14	90	111	23%	56	55	110	0	1	0	0	1	1%
15	92	126	37%	55	71	120	0	5	0	1	0	0%
16	84	114	36%	58	56	113	0	1	0	0	1	1%
17	72	137	90%	71	66	135	0	0	0	2	2	2%
18	67	93	39%	50	43	93	0	0	0	0	1	1%
Total	1,784	1,674	-6%	857	817	1,622	1	22	2	27	57	3%

Source: 2000 Census

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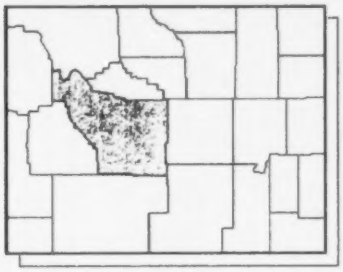
Fremont County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000 35,804
Number of Children Under 19, 2000 10,424
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000 ..... 29.1%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000 4,367
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000 ..... 30%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990 ..... 25.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993 ..... 24.6%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995 ..... 25.8%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002 6,639
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002 ..... 42.8%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001 ..... 15.4%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001 172

Sources
2000 Census

Fremont County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	581	518	531	507	472	461	460	487	505	481	482
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	72.8%	72.2%	75.9%	78.5%	78.9%	74.4%	75.7%	70.2%	74.9%	76.5%	78.0%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.7%	6.2%	7.0%	4.3%	7.0%	5.4%	9.6%	7.2%	9.3%	9.8%	8.1%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	29	27	22	32	39	31	33	37	32	38	24
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	39	35	28	29	33	34	35	39	33	39	26
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	28.4%	30.0%	29.4%	25.4%	24.1%	23.2%	25.9%	22.2%	30.9%	23.3%	21.3%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	171	151	180	186	183	175	191	196	220	218	193
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	29.4%	29.2%	33.9%	36.7%	38.7%	38.0%	41.5%	40.2%	43.6%	45.3%	40.0%
Infant Deaths	5	5	5	6	4	7	4	5	9	2	3
Child Deaths	2	6	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	2
Teen Violent Deaths	5	8	4	0	3	3	10	3	6	3	5
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	7	1	0	1	1	7	1	5	0	3
Teen Suicides	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	396	467	597	568	652	791	751	786	664	698	619
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	1	5	9	5	7	3	2	6	6	4
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	238	224	233	206	219	182	279	182	183	201	212

Source: 2000 Census

Fremont County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	532	474	-11%	246	228	284	0	172	1	17	39	8%
1	506	495	-2%	264	231	285	0	182	0	28	46	9%
2	521	466	-11%	220	246	291	0	135	1	39	40	9%
3	556	448	-19%	232	216	283	0	141	1	23	31	7%
4	599	460	-23%	235	225	179	0	158	1	22	29	6%
5	630	467	-26%	241	226	291	2	147	0	27	31	7%
6	628	514	-18%	243	271	335	1	156	2	20	25	5%
7	646	501	-22%	256	245	321	0	166	1	13	25	5%
8	625	547	-12%	297	250	340	1	170	1	35	41	7%
9	684	580	-15%	305	275	381	1	177	2	19	37	6%
10	671	511	-24%	261	250	336	1	146	1	27	40	8%
11	624	602	-4%	307	295	375	0	191	4	32	37	6%
12	599	561	-6%	301	260	370	0	157	2	32	40	7%
13	592	629	6%	323	306	426	0	173	1	32	36	6%
14	533	580	28%	355	325	482	0	161	1	36	40	6%
15	541	618	14%	301	317	437	1	149	0	31	37	6%
16	537	636	18%	357	279	457	1	150	0	28	35	6%
17	538	638	19%	311	327	465	1	152	0	20	27	4%
18	432	597	38%	296	301	424	1	145	2	25	26	4%
Total	10,994	10,424	-5%	5,351	5,073	6,859	10	3,028	21	506	662	6%

Source: 2000 Census

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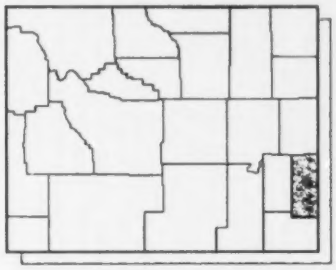
Goshen County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	12,538
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	3,262
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	26.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	1,448
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	26.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	24.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	26.8%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	1,953
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	44.7%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	14.3%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	22

Sources
2000 Census

Goshen County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	161	155	143	161	124	142	148	155	154	135	139
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	75.8%	86.5%	76.2%	77.6%	79.0%	73.9%	77.7%	77.4%	75.3%	87.4%	84.9%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.5%	6.5%	2.1%	8.1%	5.6%	10.6%	5.4%	4.5%	5.2%	3.0%	5.8%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	7	14	6	9	13	9	4	3	8	7	8
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	23	46	19	28	39	26	11	8	23	20	29
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	18.6%	20.0%	16.1%	24.8%	18.5%	16.9%	19.6%	14.8%	17.5%	18.5%	21.5%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	33	39	35	43	48	38	36	37	41	33	53
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	20.5%	25.2%	24.5%	26.7%	38.7%	26.8%	24.3%	23.9%	26.6%	24.4%	38.1%
Infant Deaths	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2
Child Deaths	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	2
Teen Violent Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Teen Suicides	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	128	204	187	193	185	246	231	228	215	159	202
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	67	89	87	59	61	91	57	58	70	37	68

Source: 2000 Census

Goshen County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	178	145	-19%	80	65	126	0	3	0	16	24	17%
1	155	146	-6%	76	70	129	1	2	0	14	18	12%
2	161	139	-14%	75	64	120	1	1	0	17	34	24%
3	179	148	-17%	69	79	137	0	1	0	10	15	10%
4	179	149	-17%	78	71	130	0	0	1	18	27	18%
5	199	120	-40%	67	53	104	0	3	0	13	18	15%
6	206	180	-13%	98	82	158	0	5	0	17	26	14%
7	193	127	-34%	72	55	112	0	2	0	13	32	25%
8	196	186	-5%	93	93	169	0	3	1	13	30	16%
9	234	184	-21%	108	76	164	0	3	0	17	29	16%
10	214	193	-10%	92	101	180	2	0	0	11	19	10%
11	187	176	-6%	94	82	156	2	3	0	15	24	14%
12	201	186	-7%	98	88	164	0	4	2	16	26	14%
13	207	185	-11%	95	90	168	1	3	0	13	29	16%
14	203	190	-6%	106	84	175	0	4	2	9	15	8%
15	209	205	-2%	99	106	196	0	2	0	7	20	10%
16	207	190	-8%	107	83	174	1	1	1	13	22	12%
17	193	185	-4%	98	87	174	1	2	0	8	21	11%
18	185	228	23%	107	121	215	0	1	1	11	22	10%
Total	3,686	3,262	-12%	1,712	1,550	2,951	9	43	8	251	451	14%

Source: 2000 Census

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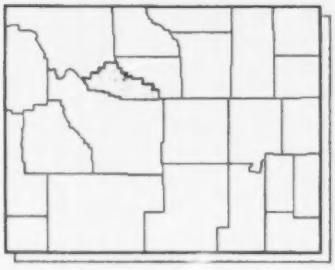
Hot Springs County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	4,882
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	1,152
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	23.6%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	537
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	25%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	10.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	15.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	15.6%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	752
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	28.3%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	14.5%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	18

Sources
2000 Census

Hot Springs County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	48	45	57	42	42	47	36	44	51	48	42
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	60.4%	86.7%	89.5%	88.1%	73.8%	95.7%	91.7%	79.5%	86.3%	93.8%	88.1%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	14.8%	6.7%	5.3%	16.7%	9.5%	8.5%	2.8%	4.5%	3.9%	10.4%	9.5%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	3	4	1	2	5	3	4	2	2	1	1
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	30	41	10	20	46	28	36	19	18	9	9
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	31.3%	17.8%	22.8%	21.4%	28.6%	17.0%	16.7%	29.5%	23.5%	18.8%	33.3%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	15	12	8	6	12	18	10	12	16	8	11
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	31.3%	26.7%	14.0%	14.3%	28.6%	38.3%	27.8%	27.3%	31.4%	16.7%	26.1%
Infant Deaths	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Child Deaths	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	88	105	95	68	58	89	97	96	82	103	93
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	36	24	39	26	28	34	30	31	36	24	34

Source: 2000 Census

Hot Springs County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	57	48	-16%	24	24	47	0	1	0	0	1	2%
1	36	58	61%	27	31	53	2	2	0	1	2	3%
2	52	44	-15%	16	28	34	3	4	1	2	1	2%
3	53	37	-30%	18	19	35	0	0	0	2	1	3%
4	55	48	-13%	20	28	44	1	0	0	3	2	4%
5	73	38	-48%	18	20	35	0	1	0	2	4	11%
6	71	46	-35%	25	21	44	0	0	0	2	0	0%
7	61	57	-7%	32	25	55	1	1	0	0	5	9%
8	72	51	-29%	29	22	48	0	0	0	3	1	2%
9	86	71	-17%	37	34	66	0	2	0	3	3	4%
10	85	61	-28%	24	37	58	0	0	0	3	1	2%
11	75	67	-11%	33	34	63	0	3	0	1	3	4%
12	82	69	-16%	40	29	63	0	2	1	3	3	4%
13	84	70	-17%	34	36	65	0	2	0	3	3	4%
14	87	84	-3%	51	33	80	1	1	0	2	4	5%
15	75	74	-1%	43	31	70	0	4	0	0	3	4%
16	76	83	9%	40	43	80	0	2	0	1	1	1%
17	80	70	-13%	36	34	69	0	0	0	1	4	6%
18	59	76	29%	40	36	70	0	2	1	3	4	5%
Total	1,319	1,152	-13%	587	565	1,079	8	27	3	35	46	4%

Source: 2000 Census

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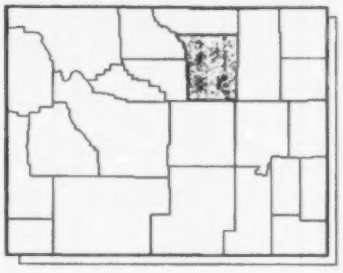
Johnson County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000 7,075
Number of Children Under 19, 2000 1,812
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000 ..... 25.6%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000 850
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000 ..... 25%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990 ..... 14.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993 ..... 16.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995 ..... 15.5%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002 1,257
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002 ..... 20.1%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001 ..... 15.0%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001 10

Sources
2000 Census

Johnson County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	86	68	69	65	85	80	73	75	53	64	60
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	77.9%	83.8%	85.5%	92.3%	84.7%	83.8%	89.0%	88.0%	86.8%	84.4%	88.3%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.8%	1.5%	4.3%	4.6%	10.6%	3.8%	8.2%	8.0%	3.8%	9.4%	5.0%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	4	2
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	20	13	6	6	12	11	16	5	0	22	11
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.9%	22.1%	18.8%	26.2%	20.0%	22.5%	24.7%	8.0%	20.8%	23.4%	25.0%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	11	9	13	19	23	20	19	17	11	17	25
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	12.8%	13.2%	18.8%	29.2%	27.1%	25.0%	26.0%	22.7%	20.8%	26.6%	41.6%
Infant Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	57	47	28	39	29	16	26	45	62	38	38
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	32	35	52	39	32	43	36	29	25	36	40

Source: 2000 Census

Johnson County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	80	65	-19%	29	36	62	0	1	0	2	2	3%
1	86	80	-7%	42	38	74	0	0	0	6	9	11%
2	76	66	-13%	30	36	63	0	0	0	3	4	6%
3	73	81	11%	41	40	78	0	0	0	3	3	4%
4	85	74	-13%	41	33	73	0	0	1	0	3	4%
5	89	84	-6%	37	47	80	0	1	0	3	5	6%
6	89	88	-1%	47	41	80	0	1	0	7	4	5%
7	92	98	7%	47	51	88	0	3	0	7	10	10%
8	94	97	3%	51	46	91	1	2	1	2	3	3%
9	103	101	-2%	54	47	93	0	2	0	6	3	3%
10	111	107	-4%	57	50	104	0	2	0	1	3	3%
11	106	101	-5%	53	48	98	0	0	0	3	1	1%
12	92	95	3%	46	49	94	0	1	0	0	4	4%
13	91	91	0%	46	45	88	0	1	0	2	3	3%
14	96	118	23%	70	48	110	0	2	0	6	3	3%
15	92	110	20%	59	51	108	0	0	1	1	4	4%
16	109	112	3%	57	55	111	0	0	0	1	3	3%
17	85	144	69%	66	78	138	0	0	0	6	3	2%
18	78	100	28%	53	47	96	0	1	0	3	2	2%
Total	1,727	1,812	98%	926	886	1,729	1	17	3	62	72	4%

Source: 2000 Census

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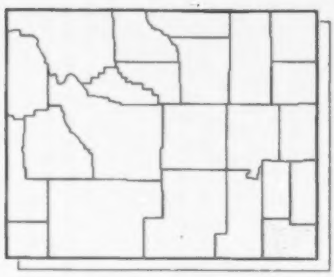
Laramie County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	81,607
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	22,135
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	27.1%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	10,594
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	10.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	15.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	15.8%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	14,199
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	29.3%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	11.5%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	218

Sources
2000 Census

Laramie County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	1,205	1,222	1,297	1,218	1,194	1,134	1,161	1,177	1,111	1,106	1,161
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	76.3%	76.4%	71.0%	75.9%	77.4%	80.0%	74.0%	80.1%	79.0%	81.1%	79.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	8.0%	7.2%	7.8%	6.7%	10.9%	7.3%	10.9%	11.8%	9.3%	9.6%	11.8%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	61	43	49	50	43	50	53	53	50	37	33
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	40	28	30	29	24	27	28	28	27	20	18
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	22.6%	21.8%	23.8%	19.6%	17.7%	15.2%	16.0%	18.1%	18.5%	16.5%	17.3%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	258	310	336	314	320	277	299	307	302	295	310
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	21.4%	25.4%	25.9%	25.8%	26.8%	24.4%	25.8%	26.1%	27.2%	26.7%	26.7%
Infant Deaths	12	12	8	10	9	8	6	7	9	8	7
Child Deaths	4	10	2	2	2	3	5	0	5	2	4
Teen Violent Deaths	6	7	3	3	4	7	5	1	6	4	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	5	3	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	2	0
Teen Suicides	0		1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	690	788	859	1,227	1,432	1,597	1,677	1,797	1,579	1,612	1,064
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	4	5	7	10	8	14	21	7	7	8	12
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	599	598	552	489	600	610	597	499	431	441	534

Source: 2000 Census

Laramie County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	1,281	1,078	-16%	590	488	885	35	4	5	149	196	18%
1	1,163	1,100	-5%	557	543	890	34	9	12	155	192	17%
2	1,153	1,075	-7%	529	546	875	24	11	10	155	211	20%
3	1,185	1,078	-9%	551	527	911	24	11	8	124	171	16%
4	1,162	1,053	-9%	531	522	868	29	10	12	134	187	18%
5	1,203	1,133	-6%	549	584	950	38	8	7	130	167	15%
6	1,139	1,145	1%	610	535	983	29	14	8	111	179	16%
7	1,167	1,251	7%	636	615	1,064	33	10	15	129	193	15%
8	1,124	1,196	6%	595	601	1,020	45	10	13	108	174	15%
9	1,191	1,201	1%	611	590	1,032	32	13	6	118	187	16%
10	1,217	1,210	-1%	625	585	1,039	36	10	4	121	177	15%
11	1,102	1,198	9%	628	570	1,031	45	12	6	104	175	15%
12	1,058	1,190	12%	598	592	1,025	35	11	16	103	173	15%
13	1,073	1,215	13%	604	611	1,062	24	9	10	110	163	13%
14	1,011	1,244	23%	625	619	1,070	32	15	6	121	175	14%
15	1,070	1,259	18%	615	644	1,093	37	6	11	112	153	12%
16	1,023	1,233	21%	621	612	1,070	28	14	10	111	176	14%
17	1,060	1,164	10%	614	550	1,007	30	7	11	109	154	13%
18	1,009	1,112	10%	624	488	968	35	13	10	86	151	14%
Total	21,391	22,135	3%	11,313	10,822	18,843	625	197	180	2,290	3,354	15%

Source: 2000 Census

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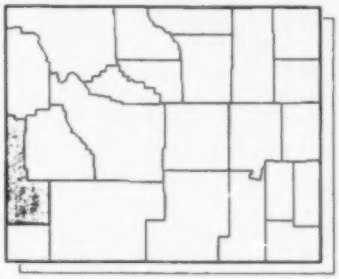
Lincoln County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	14,573
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	4,771
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	32.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	1,924
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	14%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	11.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	10.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	11.7%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	3,110
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	25.1%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	10.5%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	39

Sources
2000 Census

Lincoln County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	253	202	190	183	184	188	198	184	174	189	184
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	76.7%	80.2%	81.1%	85.8%	85.3%	85.6%	85.4%	88.6%	85.6%	83.1%	86.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.5%	5.9%	3.2%	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	8.6%	8.7%	8.6%	9.5%	7.6%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	8	9	10	6	9	6	4	9	8	7	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	22	24	25	16	20	13	8	19	17	15	15
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	22.5%	18.3%	18.9%	15.8%	20.7%	14.4%	11.6%	10.9%	14.4%	14.8%	17.9%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	20	21	23	18	34	27	25	22	31	28	34
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	7.9%	10.4%	12.1%	9.8%	18.5%	14.4%	12.6%	12.0%	17.8%	14.8%	18.4%
Infant Deaths	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3
Child Deaths	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	2
Teen Violent Deaths	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	4
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4
Teen Suicides	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	86	51	46	45	42	37	55	61	36	86	105
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	8
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	60	106	77	92	58	79	83	76	61	91	65

Source: 2000 Census

Lincoln County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	214	206	-4%	107	99	196	0	1	0	9	11	5%
1	228	205	-10%	97	108	192	0	1	2	10	8	4%
2	239	195	-18%	95	100	182	1	4	1	7	9	5%
3	244	188	-23%	80	108	179	0	0	2	7	7	4%
4	239	194	-19%	114	80	189	0	2	0	3	3	2%
5	263	202	-23%	95	107	195	0	2	0	5	2	1%
6	266	237	-11%	117	120	228	0	2	1	6	9	4%
7	306	234	-24%	125	109	226	0	1	0	7	10	4%
8	305	246	-19%	142	104	236	1	2	0	7	6	2%
9	314	227	-12%	161	116	270	0	0	0	7	4	1%
10	318	228	-28%	111	117	213	1	2	0	12	8	4%
11	324	286	-12%	140	146	274	1	4	0	7	8	3%
12	279	276	-1%	132	144	260	2	1	0	13	7	3%
13	290	298	3%	143	155	291	0	0	0	7	10	3%
14	266	284	7%	146	138	276	0	0	0	8	8	3%
15	271	309	14%	150	159	303	0	0	0	6	8	3%
16	264	302	14%	153	149	294	0	1	1	6	7	2%
17	233	335	44%	185	150	328	1	1	0	5	5	1%
18	167	269	61%	149	120	259	1	1	1	7	11	4%
Total	5,030	4,771	-5%	2,442	2,329	4,591	8	25	8	139	141	3%

Source: 2000 Census

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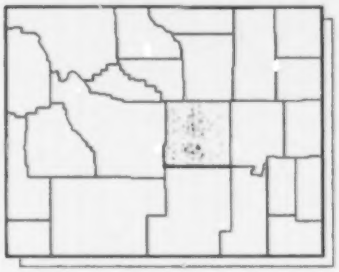
Natrona County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	66,533
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	18,416
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	27.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	8,644
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	31%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	15.5%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	18.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	18.4%

Sources
2000 Census

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12 School Year 2001-2002	11,835
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	31.4%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	14.1%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	433

Natrona County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	932	956	950	871	950	898	887	845	833	846	903
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	85.0%	84.9%	84.3%	84.6%	82.8%	85.0%	86.4%	86.9%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	6.9%	8.1%	8.6%	6.5%	8.3%	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%	8.9%	6.5%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	43	35	47	49	59	42	58	47	43	45	40
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	27	29	25
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	29.4%	30.6%	31.3%	25.3%	26.5%	25.4%	26.6%	26.6%	29.4%	27.1%	25.5%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	214	265	291	273	352	305	295	300	293	320	317
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	23.0%	27.7%	30.6%	31.3%	37.1%	34.0%	33.3%	35.5%	35.2%	37.8%	35.1%
Infant Deaths	10	7	12	9	3	9	1	6	2	7	5
Child Deaths	1	4	4	1	3	1	3	3	2	5	5
Teen Violent Deaths	4	3	2	4	1	2	5	3	2	8	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	5	1
Teen Suicides	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	1,145	1,184	1,009	1,002	1,145	1,043	935	1,200	1,781	1,602	1,399
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	21	18	10	21	16	3	6	5	6	18	12
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	562	576	537	581	626	566	491	497	432	433	395

Source: 2000 Census

Natrona County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	1,008	808	-20%	390	418	724	10	9	4	61	81	10%
1	916	897	-2%	490	407	818	9	10	5	55	85	9%
2	891	825	-7%	431	394	734	11	13	4	63	85	10%
3	952	888	-7%	462	426	805	11	13	3	56	64	7%
4	1,021	884	-13%	445	439	797	8	8	5	66	80	9%
5	1,053	894	-15%	440	454	818	9	11	1	55	78	9%
6	1,023	927	-9%	476	451	852	9	11	3	52	68	7%
7	1,115	898	-19%	472	426	825	10	7	4	52	58	6%
8	1,071	957	-11%	495	462	892	6	13	0	46	74	8%
9	1,088	955	-12%	477	478	882	8	18	2	45	56	6%
10	1,157	1,068	-8%	542	526	987	17	14	3	47	70	7%
11	1,059	970	-8%	496	474	900	11	12	3	44	66	7%
12	972	1,001	3%	547	454	915	12	15	5	54	59	6%
13	953	1,023	7%	536	487	940	11	13	5	54	81	8%
14	896	1,035	16%	515	520	952	7	20	4	52	67	6%
15	950	1,130	19%	595	535	1,049	11	15	8	47	66	6%
16	864	1,032	19%	537	495	970	5	8	3	46	58	6%
17	910	1,108	22%	543	565	1,032	8	9	4	55	79	7%
18	855	1,116	31%	561	555	1,026	19	13	8	50	70	6%
Total	18,754	18,416	-2%	9,450	8,966	16,918	192	232	74	1,000	1,345	7%

Source: 2000 Census

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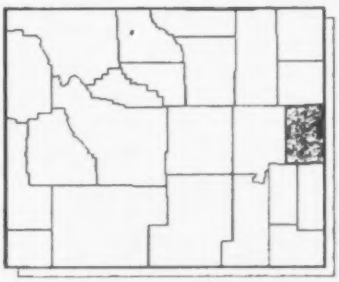
Niobrara County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	2,407
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	577
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	24.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	274
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	22%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	26.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	20.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	23.7%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	422
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	28.9%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	16.4%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	2

Sources

2000 Census

Niobrara County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	24	25	29	25	34	23	36	26	25	25	24
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.3%	80.0%	69.0%	76.0%	91.2%	87.0%	86.1%	92.3%	84.0%	68.0%	87.5%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	12.5%	8.0%	3.4%	8.0%	5.9%	4.3%	16.7%	7.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	32	26	34	34	39	27	37	29	27	29	0
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	29.2%	40.0%	24.1%	36.0%	26.5%	21.7%	19.4%	26.9%	16.0%	36.0%	12.5%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	4	6	7	5	7	2	6	10	9	10	4
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	16.7%	24.0%	24.1%	20.0%	20.6%	8.7%	16.7%	38.5%	36.0%	40.0%	16.6%
Infant Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	0	7	6	9	0	9	10	0	2	35	14
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	2	5	29	18	13	12	16	4	11	9	16

Source: 2000 Census

Niobrara County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	36	14	-61%	8	6	14	0	2	0	1	0	0%
1	23	22	-4%	16	6	21	0	1	0	3	0	0%
2	31	23	-26%	8	15	22	0	6	0	1	0	0%
3	30	34	13%	18	16	34	0	1	0	0	1	3%
4	27	22	-19%	10	12	22	0	1	0	1	0	0%
5	33	20	-39%	14	6	19	0	1	0	3	1	5%
6	32	22	-31%	8	14	21	0	2	0	1	1	5%
7	40	37	-8%	24	13	37	0	1	0	4	1	3%
8	39	29	-26%	13	16	29	0	1	0	2	0	0%
9	33	34	3%	22	12	33	0	1	0	2	2	6%
10	32	35	9%	22	13	33	0	2	0	4	2	6%
11	36	35	-3%	18	17	34	0	2	0	2	2	6%
12	32	32	0%	18	14	32	0	3	0	5	0	0%
13	38	36	-5%	20	16	36	0	1	0	6	0	0%
14	37	35	-5%	20	15	34	0	1	0	5	1	3%
15	37	40	8%	21	19	39	0	1	0	4	0	0%
16	37	35	-5%	13	22	34	0	3	1	2	1	3%
17	37	39	5%	25	14	39	0	2	0	5	1	3%
18	24	33	38%	18	15	33	0	3	0	3	2	6%
Total	634	577	-9%	316	261	566	0	35	1	54	15	3%

Source: 2000 Census

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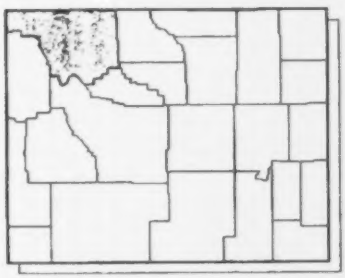
Park County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	25,786
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	6,752
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	26.2%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	3,100
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	22%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	10.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	15.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	15.5%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	4,226
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	22.4%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	9.5%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	43

Sources
2000 Census

Park County Indicator

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	329	308	297	293	270	281	277	310	309	260	262
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	88.8%	80.2%	88.2%	84.3%	84.4%	86.1%	84.5%	83.9%	79.3%	82.3%	82.8%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.5%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%	7.0%	2.8%	8.7%	9.4%	10.0%	11.2%	7.6%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	10	14	9	9	9	8	11	6	3	7	7
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	20	27	17	16	15	13	17	9	5	11	10
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	19.1%	21.1%	14.8%	19.5%	22.2%	12.8%	18.4%	14.8%	20.4%	16.5%	15.6%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	58	61	48	52	65	49	62	67	77	67	57
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	17.6%	19.8%	15.8%	18.1%	24.1%	17.4%	22.4%	21.6%	24.9%	25.8%	21.7%
Infant Deaths	3	3	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	2	0
Child Deaths	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	4	6	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4	1
Teen Suicides	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	125	204	190	157	291	367	442	484	379	354	284
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	10	7	5	6
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	152	185	149	87	127	120	105	107	135	142	122

Source: 2000 Census

Park County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	325	271	-17%	153	118	256	0	0	1	5	17	6%
1	340	269	-21%	123	146	255	0	0	2	5	14	5%
2	324	309	-5%	151	158	284	0	0	1	9	22	7%
3	350	190	-17%	155	135	276	1	0	1	8	20	7%
4	374	287	-23%	139	148	271	0	0	4	3	21	7%
5	388	274	-29%	131	143	258	0	0	0	10	19	7%
6	387	287	-26%	145	142	276	1	0	0	3	20	7%
7	395	315	-20%	153	162	297	1	0	2	6	19	6%
8	388	353	-9%	170	183	329	1	0	0	12	19	5%
9	390	361	-7%	188	173	346	0	0	1	7	18	5%
10	396	352	-11%	198	154	335	1	1	2	7	18	5%
11	388	374	-4%	208	166	360	0	0	1	7	16	4%
12	382	401	5%	200	201	377	0	0	4	9	20	5%
13	348	417	20%	198	219	395	2	0	1	9	17	4%
14	347	402	16%	199	203	384	1	0	3	4	21	5%
15	340	469	38%	221	248	452	2	0	4	2	22	5%
16	345	413	20%	208	205	391	0	0	3	13	18	4%
17	333	458	38%	226	232	440	0	0	4	2	24	5%
18	368	450	22%	235	215	431	0	0	4	7	19	4%
Total	6,908	6,752	-2%	3,401	3,351	6,413	10	1	38	128	364	5%

Source: 2000 Census

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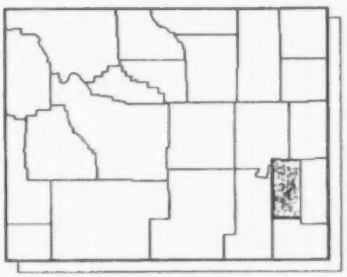
Platte County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	8,807
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	2,372
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	26.9%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	1,089
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	21%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	20.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	17.8%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	18.9%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	1,571
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	26.4%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	15.8%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	25

Sources
2000 Census

Platte County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	93	95	91	84	93	84	86	97	94	99	80
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	81.7%	81.1%	83.5%	75.0%	74.2%	64.3%	73.3%	78.4%	77.7%	74.7%	80.0%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.5%	3.2%	4.4%	3.6%	14.0%	6.0%	7.0%	9.3%	5.3%	8.1%	7.5%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	2	2	3	3	2	6	5	4	3	7	10
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	10	10	15	15	9	27	21	17	13	30	40
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.5%	20.0%	16.5%	16.7%	23.7%	16.7%	15.1%	19.6%	29.8%	21.2%	16.2%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	15	13	20	16	22	16	21	16	19	26	26
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	16.1%	13.7%	22.0%	19.0%	23.7%	19.0%	24.4%	16.5%	20.2%	26.3%	32.5%
Infant Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Child Deaths	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	42	46	38	36	29	32	21	24	27	62	46
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	65	56	53	62	49	55	45	44	59	64	54

183

Source: 2000 Census

Platte County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	114	99	-13%	59	40	96	0	1	0	8	7	7%
1	111	95	-14%	43	52	90	0	1	0	8	9	9%
2	113	79	-30%	45	34	76	0	0	1	11	7	9%
3	111	93	-16%	38	55	86	0	1	1	8	8	9%
4	141	88	-38%	43	45	84	0	0	0	11	11	13%
5	142	121	-15%	55	66	111	1	0	0	12	8	7%
6	132	99	-25%	48	51	96	0	2	0	6	8	8%
7	127	128	1%	65	63	121	0	0	0	11	19	15%
8	145	126	-13%	69	57	121	0	0	0	13	5	4%
9	127	117	-8%	64	53	111	2	0	1	8	8	7%
10	142	154	8%	81	73	148	0	0	1	7	14	9%
11	152	129	-15%	73	56	123	2	1	1	5	12	9%
12	133	145	9%	66	79	135	1	0	0	12	13	9%
13	129	145	12%	66	79	138	0	0	0	10	13	9%
14	129	133	3%	72	61	127	0	0	0	11	7	5%
15	141	162	15%	83	79	153	3	0	0	11	16	10%
16	128	160	25%	70	90	152	1	0	1	7	9	6%
17	126	160	27%	77	83	150	0	2	0	13	9	6%
18	100	139	39%	75	64	131	0	2	1	7	14	10%
Total	2,443	2,372	-3%	1,192	1,180	2,249	10	10	7	179	197	8%

Source: 2000 Census

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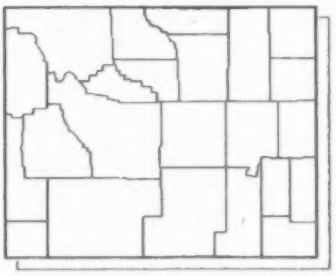
Sheridan County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000 26,560
Number of Children Under 19, 2000 6,813
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000 ..... 25.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000 3,169
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000 ..... 27%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990 ..... 11.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993 ..... 14.4%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995 ..... 16.0%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002 4,248
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002 ..... 28.5%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001 ..... 12.6%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001 ..... 80s

Sources
2000 Census

Sheridan County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	285	249	323	281	276	259	276	285	261	275	265
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.5%	81.9%	85.8%	84.3%	89.5%	95.0%	88.0%	90.5%	84.7%	89.8%	88.7%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	7.1%	6.5%	7.7%	5.4%	7.0%	7.7%	5.8%	9.8%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	9	6	17	10	12	10	11	17	3	7	10
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	17	11	31	18	20	16	17	26	5	11	14
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.1%	23.3%	23.5%	28.5%	19.9%	21.6%	19.9%	20.7%	22.2%	25.1%	28.6%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	56	73	79	75	70	72	75	84	77	78	89
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	19.6%	29.3%	24.5%	26.7%	25.4%	27.8%	27.2%	29.5%	29.5%	28.4%	33.5%
Infant Deaths	3	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1
Child Deaths	3	1	3	1	1	0	4	1	4	2	1
Teen Violent Deaths	2	0	3	6	4	3	1	0	1	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	250	291	316	367	405	343	355	503	437	332	449
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	1	1	5	8	4	10	6	2	3	9
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	204	204	169	141	124	175	128	122	152	121	165

Source: 2000 Census

Sheridan County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	274	298	9%	148	150	276	1	5	1	15	17	6%
1	286	257	-10%	125	132	235	0	4	0	18	18	7%
2	274	289	5%	138	151	274	1	1	0	13	11	4%
3	288	301	5%	153	148	288	1	1	0	11	17	6%
4	326	262	-20%	130	132	248	0	6	1	7	11	4%
5	357	286	-20%	158	128	271	1	5	2	7	9	3%
6	364	328	-10%	176	152	307	0	9	0	12	16	5%
7	382	366	-4%	188	178	352	1	4	1	8	16	4%
8	366	324	-11%	162	162	300	1	9	2	12	16	5%
9	381	338	-11%	171	167	316	1	4	2	15	11	3%
10	426	361	-15%	199	162	342	1	4	1	13	10	3%
11	375	359	-4%	191	168	347	0	6	1	5	11	3%
12	385	386	0%	178	208	365	1	6	0	14	17	4%
13	367	382	4%	175	207	360	1	7	0	14	13	3%
14	384	429	12%	224	205	391	0	12	6	20	12	3%
15	379	495	31%	253	242	460	1	11	2	21	25	5%
16	341	477	40%	231	246	444	2	9	2	20	20	4%
17	387	474	22%	241	233	450	1	4	3	16	19	4%
18	345	401	16%	209	192	379	2	4	1	15	12	3%
Total	6,687	6,813	38%	3,450	3,363	6,405	16	111	25	256	281	4%

Source: 2000 Census

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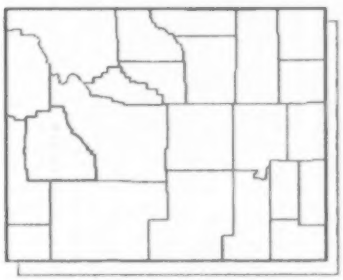
Sublette County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	5,920
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	1,589
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	26.8%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	775
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	19%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	8.1%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	8.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	10.6%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	1,217
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	22.3%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	10.1%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	10

Sources
2000 Census

Sublette County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	72	63	55	75	78	74	55	65	57	65	54
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	83.3%	84.1%	81.8%	86.7%	78.2%	79.7%	76.4%	75.4%	78.9%	83.1%	90.7%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	5.6%	7.9%	7.3%	12.0%	12.8%	9.5%	7.3%	6.2%	12.3%	7.7%	11.1%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	0	1
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	10	38	18	26	32	15	15	7	14	0	7
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	20.8%	20.6%	36.4%	14.7%	25.6%	21.6%	20.0%	13.8%	29.8%	10.8%	11.1%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	14	11	9	7	17	19	7	12	18	10	9
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	19.4%	17.5%	16.4%	9.3%	21.8%	25.7%	12.7%	18.5%	31.6%	15.4%	16.6%
Infant Deaths	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Child Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	32	28	21	6	6	13	10	11	5	18	12
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	1
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	18	28	31	31	32	15	26	21	30	33	43

Source: 2000 Census

Sublette County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	76	66	-13%	25	41	64	0	0	0	2	1	2%
1	74	68	-8%	41	27	64	0	1	0	3	2	3%
2	77	59	-23%	32	27	58	0	0	0	1	1	2%
3	73	78	7%	37	41	74	0	0	0	4	6	8%
4	79	77	-3%	37	40	73	0	1	1	2	2	3%
5	73	60	-18%	28	32	60	0	0	0	0	1	2%
6	62	94	52%	50	44	91	0	1	0	2	4	4%
7	84	79	-6%	37	42	77	0	0	0	2	5	6%
8	78	84	8%	43	41	83	0	1	0	0	1	1%
9	80	80	0%	44	36	77	1	1	0	1	2	3%
10	79	89	13%	49	40	84	0	2	0	3	5	6%
11	93	109	17%	54	55	105	1	2	1	0	1	1%
12	73	94	29%	51	43	92	0	0	0	2	1	1%
13	80	98	23%	50	48	92	1	0	0	5	5	5%
14	69	99	43%	46	53	95	0	0	0	4	4	4%
15	84	93	11%	52	41	89	0	0	1	3	2	2%
16	75	101	35%	56	45	98	0	0	0	3	7	7%
17	70	98	40%	46	52	97	0	0	0	1	2	2%
18	64	63	-2%	34	29	63	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	1,443	1,589	10%	812	777	1,536	3	9	3	38	52	3%

Source: 2000 Cer sus

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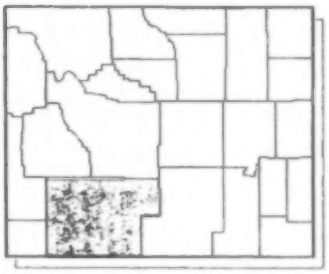
Sweetwater County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	37,613
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	11,556
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	30.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	5,395
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	25%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	8.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	9.2%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	10.6%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	7,175
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	20.0%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	15.1%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	194

Sources
2000 Census

Sweetwater County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	562	641	579	636	560	522	522	555	587	543	518
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	80.4%	72.5%	78.5%	79.6%	78.8%	79.1%	82.0%	79.5%	75.1%	78.5%	75.5%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	7.5%	5.3%	8.0%	7.9%	9.1%	8.2%	8.4%	7.6%	10.4%	8.1%	7.1%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	31	34	27	28	29	40	27	34	24	24	22
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	30	32	24	24	24	32	21	27	19	20	21
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.4%	26.7%	26.7%	24.2%	29.8%	26.1%	25.1%	26.1%	26.4%	28.4%	27.2%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	110	155	128	172	160	153	154	158	196	174	145
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	19.6%	24.2%	22.2%	27.0%	28.6%	29.3%	29.5%	28.5%	33.4%	32.0%	27.9%
Infant Deaths	5	6	6	5	5	2	3	1	5	5	7
Child Deaths	3	3	4	2	2	1	3	4	0	2	1
Teen Violent Deaths	1	1	9	1	5	4	4	7	5	4	4
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	1	1	5	0	3	3	1	3	1	2	3
Teen Suicides	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	339	323	312	357	537	554	770	937	1,012	1,089	1,125
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	1	2	4	6	2	7	12	16	8	8	10
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	277	312	344	332	309	330	300	283	259	322	265

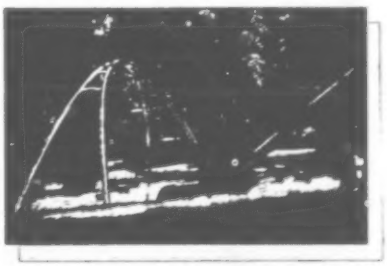
Source: 2000 Census

Sweetwater County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	602	524	-13%	278	246	467	6	4	0	47	69	13%
1	614	548	-11%	282	266	482	6	11	0	49	86	16%
2	639	500	-22%	244	256	430	6	9	0	55	80	16%
3	659	513	-22%	259	254	459	4	7	1	42	64	12%
4	685	495	-28%	247	248	433	5	4	1	52	72	15%
5	718	485	-32%	250	235	437	3	5	1	39	55	11%
6	761	575	-24%	312	263	505	2	11	2	55	80	14%
7	836	559	-33%	283	276	492	6	10	3	48	62	11%
8	753	612	-19%	309	303	551	3	4	1	53	65	11%
9	910	611	-33%	306	305	542	5	9	2	53	85	14%
10	891	569	-36%	283	286	519	3	4	1	45	60	11%
11	823	601	-27%	309	292	531	4	10	2	54	68	11%
12	819	639	-22%	313	326	569	9	6	2	53	82	13%
13	808	699	-13%	355	344	638	5	6	0	50	74	11%
14	711	698	-2%	352	346	634	8	6	1	49	83	12%
15	690	702	2%	391	311	640	7	4	0	51	82	12%
16	696	745	7%	394	351	676	7	5	4	53	79	11%
17	659	794	20%	413	381	726	3	8	5	52	89	11%
18	586	687	17%	371	316	635	4	6	2	40	84	12%
Total	13,860	11,556	-17%	5,951	5,605	10,363	96	129	28	940	1,419	12%

Source: 2000 Census



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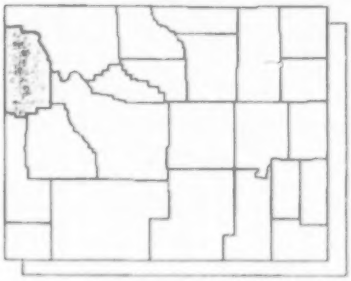
Teton County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	18,251
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	3,813
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	20.9%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	1,965
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	22%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	6.3%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	6.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	6.3%

Sources

2000 Census

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	2,209
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	8.0%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	12.5%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	44

Teton County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	211	194	187	162	192	173	164	187	162	190	198
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	89.1%	90.2%	84.5%	91.4%	92.2%	91.9%	83.5%	90.4%	88.9%	91.1%	83.3%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	3.8%	4.1%	8.0%	6.8%	8.3%	4.0%	6.7%	7.5%	10.5%	7.9%	8.1%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	6	3	2	3	1	3	5	5	0	3	6
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	35	17	10	15	5	13	21	20	0	12	21
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.8%	13.9%	13.4%	6.8%	9.9%	11.0%	7.3%	3.7%	7.4%	6.3%	4.5%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	30	19	26	23	27	25	40	31	32	32	52
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	14.2%	9.8%	13.9%	14.2%	14.1%	14.5%	24.4%	16.6%	19.8%	16.8%	26.2%
Infant Deaths	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Child Deaths	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Teen Violent Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Teen Suicides	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	162	278	266	276	317	183	108	97	103	62	37
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	2	4	3	2	5	0	1	6	0	0	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	69	69	77	73	81	61	52	55	79	79	74

Source: 2000 Census

Teton County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	195	208	7%	95	113	186	1	2	2	18	24	12%
1	192	177	-8%	102	75	154	1	0	1	21	30	17%
2	168	190	13%	98	92	170	0	0	1	19	23	12%
3	179	193	8%	102	91	168	0	0	1	24	29	15%
4	184	173	-6%	100	73	154	0	2	1	16	25	14%
5	162	201	24%	103	98	172	0	1	3	25	29	14%
6	152	177	16%	83	94	160	1	0	0	16	18	10%
7	164	184	12%	93	91	168	3	1	0	12	14	8%
8	158	199	26%	107	92	183	0	1	1	14	19	10%
9	159	204	28%	99	102	190	0	0	0	14	15	7%
10	155	221	43%	120	101	207	0	0	0	14	14	6%
11	132	227	72%	111	116	217	0	0	1	9	10	4%
12	134	207	54%	107	100	192	1	0	1	13	13	6%
13	152	208	37%	122	86	195	0	0	1	12	10	5%
14	138	216	57%	97	119	197	0	1	0	18	15	7%
15	116	209	80%	126	83	201	0	1	0	7	10	5%
16	120	236	97%	126	110	218	0	2	0	17	20	8%
17	119	202	70%	107	95	187	0	0	0	15	15	7%
18	99	181	83%	98	83	163	1	1	1	15	22	12%
Total	2,878	3,813	71%	1,996	1,817	3,480	8	12	14	299	333	9%

Source: 2000 Census

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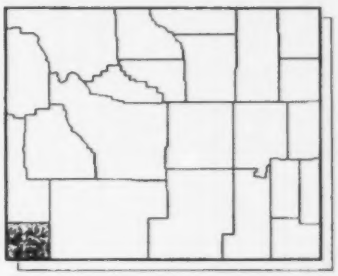
Uinta County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000	19,742
Number of Children Under 19, 2000	7,003
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000	35.5%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000	3,047
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000	24%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990	10.6%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993	11.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995	12.0%

Sources
2000 Census

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002	4,638
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002	32.7%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001	15.9%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001	111

Uinta County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	361	342	338	310	312	331	338	346	325	294	302
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	82.5%	82.2%	79.0%	83.2%	84.0%	85.2%	83.7%	85.3%	81.5%	83.7%	86.4%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	13.6%	8.5%	9.5%	10.6%	9.9%	9.4%	10.9%	13.0%	11.4%	10.2%	10.9%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	18	17	20	21	23	19	16	16	19	27	12
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	34	30	34	34	36	28	23	23	27	39	20
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	27.7%	24.0%	23.7%	22.3%	21.2%	21.8%	25.4%	22.0%	22.8%	24.8%	23.1%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	61	73	69	74	72	70	100	88	88	84	63
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	16.9%	21.3%	20.4%	23.9%	23.1%	21.1%	29.6%	25.4%	27.1%	28.6%	20.8%
Infant Deaths	2	4	5	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	5
Child Deaths	3	0	4	2	0	3	5	1	2	6	1
Teen Violent Deaths	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	2
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	2	3	1	2	0	2	3	3	1	3	0
Teen Suicides	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	243	153	207	257	216	311	319	246	197	269	194
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	6	0	0	1	4	4	7	1	1	6	4
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	201	190	165	166	222	150	156	151	132	199	123

Source: 2000 Census

Uinta County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	365	309	-15%	175	134	281	1	1	0	26	33	11%
1	380	328	-14%	166	162	301	0	4	0	23	29	9%
2	338	314	-7%	168	479	293	0	2	0	19	26	8%
3	354	310	-12%	143	167	290	0	0	1	19	28	9%
4	381	360	-6%	193	167	325	1	1	1	32	31	9%
5	424	306	-28%	162	144	281	2	3	0	20	22	7%
6	469	345	-26%	178	167	323	0	2	1	19	27	8%
7	457	322	-30%	180	142	290	1	4	2	25	31	10%
8	454	321	-29%	162	159	304	1	1	0	15	18	6%
9	462	351	-24%	174	177	324	0	4	3	20	30	9%
10	476	403	-15%	214	189	373	2	2	1	25	21	5%
11	447	360	-19%	192	168	338	1	3	1	17	19	5%
12	429	411	-4%	205	206	385	0	4	1	21	26	6%
13	438	399	-9%	208	191	385	0	3	1	10	21	5%
14	415	426	3%	225	201	401	0	7	1	17	31	7%
15	407	425	4%	236	189	395	0	9	0	21	19	4%
16	389	469	21%	252	217	447	0	3	1	18	21	4%
17	339	446	32%	242	204	418	0	3	2	23	19	4%
18	255	398	56%	226	172	371	0	6	1	21	31	8%
Total	7,679	7,003	-9%	3,701	3,302	6,525	9	61	17	391	483	7%

Source: 2000 Census

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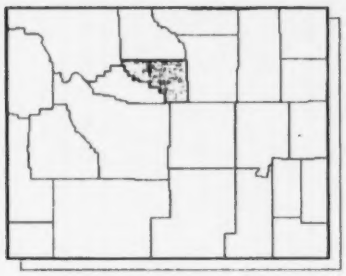
Washakie County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000 8,289
Number of Children Under 19, 2000 2,381
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000 ..... 28.7%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000 1,062
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000 ..... 21%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990 ..... 10.9%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993 ..... 13.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995 ..... 15.2%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002 1,517
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002 ..... 33.9%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001 ..... 16.3%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001 51

Sources
2000 Census

Washakie County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	113	131	98	113	91	96	97	103	100	102	106
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	84.1%	75.6%	75.5%	82.3%	82.4%	87.5%	86.6%	84.5%	82.0%	91.2%	75.5%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	9.7%	7.6%	5.1%	8.0%	8.8%	6.3%	8.2%	4.9%	12.0%	5.9%	6.6%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	7	4	5	5	3	4	3	6	4	6	1
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	37	21	23	23	14	18	13	25	17	27	5
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	21.2%	16.8%	14.3%	14.2%	14.2%	14.6%	19.6%	12.6%	13.0%	14.7%	21.6%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	18	19	18	27	19	20	21	30	20	25	28
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	15.9%	14.5%	18.4%	23.9%	20.9%	20.8%	21.6%	29.1%	20.0%	24.5%	26.4%
Infant Deaths	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Child Deaths	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	30	16	1	8	2	10	101	213	144	167	195
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	3	2	4	6
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	63	79	92	57	50	65	48	57	45	44	47

Source: 2000 Census

Washakie County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	125	92	-26%	53	39	70	0	0	2	20	28	30%
1	108	104	-4%	49	55	87	0	1	3	13	24	23%
2	119	100	-16%	42	58	81	0	2	0	17	20	20%
3	115	97	-16%	45	52	77	0	0	0	20	27	28%
4	126	95	-25%	50	45	77	0	0	0	18	21	22%
5	134	105	-22%	53	52	88	1	2	2	12	18	17%
6	133	94	-29%	46	48	75	1	0	1	17	18	19%
7	145	109	-25%	60	49	91	0	1	2	15	20	18%
8	155	135	-13%	61	74	114	0	0	0	21	29	21%
9	172	131	-24%	58	73	113	0	1	2	15	18	14%
10	161	155	-4%	76	79	138	0	0	0	17	27	17%
11	170	122	-28%	64	58	110	0	0	0	12	12	10%
12	134	133	-1%	76	57	116	0	0	1	14	15	11%
13	151	135	-11%	74	61	117	0	1	4	13	19	14%
14	146	157	8%	88	69	134	0	2	1	20	24	15%
15	174	155	-11%	86	69	131	0	0	0	24	24	15%
16	136	191	40%	116	75	166	2	2	0	21	23	12%
17	140	148	6%	76	72	128	1	0	1	18	24	16%
18	114	123	8%	67	56	105	0	1	0	17	22	18%
Total	2,658	2,381	-10%	1,240	1,141	2,020	5	13	19	324	413	17%

Source: 2000 Census

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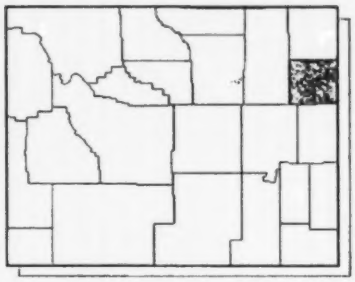
Weston County



Demographics

Total Population, 2000 6,644
Number of Children Under 19, 2000 1,730
Percent of Population Under 19, 2000 ..... 26.0%
Households with Own Children Under Age 18, 2000 817
Percent of Single Parent Households, 2000 ..... 20%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1990 ..... 11.7%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1993 ..... 11.0%
Children Under 18 Below Poverty, 1995 ..... 12.1%

Education

Enrolled Students, K-12, School Year 2001-2002 1,134
Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, School Year 2001-2002 ..... 21.4%
Percent of Special Education Students, School Year 2001-2001 ..... 15.4%
Drop Outs, Grades 9-12, School Year 2000-2001 18

Sources

2000 Census

Weston County Indicators

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Births	78	74	73	55	74	57	83	64	77	60	73
% of Births Receiving Prenatal Care	85.9%	79.7%	74.0%	81.8%	90.5%	78.9%	92.8%	82.8%	79.2%	68.3%	74.0%
% of Low Birth Weight Babies	9.0%	5.4%	1.4%	9.1%	8.1%	8.8%	9.6%	9.4%	7.8%	11.7%	2.7%
Babies Born to Females Ages 15 to 17	3	1	5	3	4	3	5	1	6	2	5
Teenage Birth Rate per 1,000 Females	19	6	30	18	23	17	27	5	33	11	27
% of Births to Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	20.5%	31.1%	24.7%	30.9%	23.0%	28.1%	21.7%	29.7%	26.0%	33.3%	23.2%
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	17	18	18	14	14	13	26	15	23	15	23
% of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers of All Ages	21.8%	24.3%	24.7%	25.5%	18.9%	22.8%	28.9%	23.4%	29.9%	25.0%	31.5%
Infant Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Child Deaths	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Teen Violent Deaths	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Teen Motor Vehicle Deaths	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Teen Suicides	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Juvenile Crime Arrests	41	47	23	39	39	55	37	22	36	39	37
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Children Under Age 18 Affected by Divorce	27	39	40	28	53	36	30	24	31	23	32

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Source: 2000 Census

Weston County

Population: Ages 1 to 18 Years

Age	All 1990	All 2000	Percent Change Since 1990	Male	Female	Race						
						White	Black	American Indian	Asian	All Other	Hispanic/ Latino	Percent Hispanic/ Latino
<1	82	58	-29%	25	33	54	0	2	0	2	4	7%
1	81	79	-2%	44	35	71	1	3	0	4	4	5%
2	90	70	-22%	34	36	66	0	3	0	1	1	1%
3	87	78	-10%	40	38	75	0	1	0	2	4	5%
4	95	63	-34%	36	27	59	0	2	0	2	2	3%
5	111	55	-50%	29	26	53	0	0	0	2	2	4%
6	110	77	-30%	44	33	64	0	2	1	10	9	12%
7	127	77	-39%	30	47	76	0	0	0	1	3	4%
8	123	72	-41%	31	41	66	0	1	1	4	4	6%
9	136	76	-44%	46	30	73	0	2	0	1	5	7%
10	130	89	-32%	37	52	86	0	1	0	2	2	2%
11	126	108	-14%	60	48	100	1	1	0	6	3	3%
12	117	90	-23%	41	49	88	1	0	0	1	1	1%
13	124	121	-2%	56	65	116	0	0	0	5	1	1%
14	100	103	3%	52	51	95	0	1	0	7	2	2%
15	116	124	7%	65	59	122	0	1	0	1	3	2%
16	93	127	37%	58	69	121	0	1	0	5	0	0%
17	86	131	52%	75	56	127	1	1	0	2	2	2%
18	86	132	53%	64	68	122	0	5	0	5	1	1%
Total	2,020	1,730	-14%	867	863	1,634	4	27	2	63	53	3%

Source: 2000 Census

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Population Forecasts

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Wyoming

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	6,130	6,214	6,241	6,259	6,310	6,269	6,284	6,282	6,259	6,238	6,218
1	6,304	6,127	6,270	6,291	6,343	6,369	6,358	6,391	6,402	6,391	6,379
2	6,127	6,355	6,196	6,338	6,396	6,424	6,481	6,488	6,535	6,561	6,559
3	6,196	6,160	6,424	6,260	6,439	6,472	6,531	6,608	6,630	6,692	6,728
4	6,183	6,236	6,232	6,495	6,365	6,522	6,586	6,666	6,758	6,795	6,869
5	6,286	6,200	6,296	6,328	6,596	6,485	6,645	6,720	6,786	6,856	6,893
6	6,654	6,291	6,253	6,386	6,422	6,713	6,602	6,773	6,835	6,877	6,945
7	6,822	6,676	6,351	6,351	6,490	6,546	6,844	6,740	6,898	6,936	6,976
8	7,060	6,838	6,732	6,443	6,445	6,605	6,663	6,974	6,855	6,989	7,025
9	7,305	7,081	6,904	6,836	6,545	6,568	6,730	6,799	7,102	6,954	7,087
10	7,381	7,345	7,151	7,011	6,948	6,670	6,690	6,865	6,920	7,202	7,048
11	7,367	7,424	7,415	7,258	7,122	7,078	6,792	6,821	6,982	7,015	7,296
12	7,585	7,403	7,498	7,530	7,377	7,259	7,210	6,928	6,941	7,082	7,110
13	7,912	7,619	7,475	7,613	7,652	7,517	7,393	7,352	7,049	7,039	7,177
14	8,131	7,952	7,692	7,588	7,735	7,797	7,655	7,537	7,479	7,147	7,132
15	8,457	8,162	8,025	7,803	7,703	7,876	7,934	7,800	7,662	7,577	7,237
16	8,441	8,504	8,240	8,145	7,927	7,848	8,019	8,089	7,934	7,768	7,677
17	8,532	8,482	8,584	8,361	8,272	8,073	7,989	8,173	8,226	8,041	7,867
18	8,257	8,710	8,668	8,824	8,589	8,527	8,314	8,241	8,423	8,443	8,242
Total	137,130	135,778	134,649	134,120	133,677	133,617	133,722	134,247	134,677	134,602	134,465

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Albany County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	343	336	336	336	338	337	339	340	340	339	339
1	323	302	306	307	309	311	312	315	317	317	316
2	332	331	322	327	330	332	336	338	342	344	344
3	316	302	313	305	312	315	318	324	326	330	332
4	316	306	304	315	310	317	322	327	333	335	339
5	326	306	309	309	321	318	327	332	337	341	343
6	285	256	251	255	257	269	266	275	279	281	284
7	333	311	294	292	298	302	316	314	323	325	327
8	302	278	272	259	258	266	269	283	281	286	288
9	329	304	295	290	278	280	287	292	307	301	307
10	332	319	309	302	299	288	289	298	301	314	308
11	299	289	287	280	275	274	264	266	273	275	286
12	313	294	296	296	290	286	285	276	277	283	284
13	334	311	303	307	309	304	300	300	289	289	294
14	336	317	305	300	305	309	304	301	300	287	286
15	349	325	318	308	303	311	314	311	306	303	291
16	351	341	329	324	315	313	320	325	320	314	310
17	375	360	363	353	349	341	338	347	351	344	337
18	845	866	863	876	856	850	830	823	840	844	826
Total	6,739	6,454	6,375	6,342	6,313	6,322	6,337	6,387	6,443	6,450	6,442

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Big Horn County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	343	336	336	336	338	337	339	340	340	339	339
1	323	302	306	307	309	311	312	315	317	317	316
2	332	331	322	327	330	332	336	338	342	344	344
3	316	302	313	305	312	315	318	324	326	330	332
4	316	306	304	315	310	317	322	327	333	335	339
5	326	306	309	309	321	318	327	332	337	341	343
6	285	256	251	255	257	269	266	275	279	281	284
7	333	311	294	292	298	302	316	314	323	325	327
8	302	278	272	259	258	266	269	283	281	286	288
9	329	304	295	290	278	280	287	292	307	301	307
10	332	319	309	302	299	288	289	298	301	314	308
11	299	289	287	280	275	274	264	266	273	275	286
12	313	294	296	296	290	286	285	276	277	283	284
13	334	311	303	307	309	304	300	300	289	289	294
14	336	317	305	300	305	309	304	301	300	287	286
15	349	325	318	308	303	311	314	311	306	303	291
16	351	341	329	324	315	313	320	325	320	314	310
17	375	360	363	353	349	341	338	347	351	344	337
18	845	866	863	876	856	850	830	823	840	844	826
Total	6,739	6,454	6,375	6,342	6,313	6,322	6,337	6,387	6,443	6,450	6,442

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Campbell County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	475	503	516	520	524	523	524	523	522	522	521
1	513	489	508	520	527	529	531	533	533	533	534
2	528	529	492	511	527	531	536	539	543	545	545
3	470	550	539	501	524	537	545	551	556	561	563
4	498	488	558	546	511	531	548	557	565	571	577
5	508	515	492	566	554	520	541	558	566	572	578
6	547	531	526	505	581	571	536	558	575	581	587
7	534	560	531	529	509	587	577	542	563	578	584
8	559	558	571	545	543	523	604	594	557	577	592
9	609	576	561	578	552	551	532	614	603	564	584
10	570	625	580	569	586	561	561	541	624	611	571
11	585	590	635	593	581	601	575	575	554	637	623
12	631	601	596	644	602	592	612	587	585	562	646
13	645	646	606	604	654	612	602	623	596	593	569
14	674	662	652	615	614	666	624	614	634	605	601
15	733	692	668	662	625	625	679	636	625	643	613
16	708	751	697	677	672	635	636	690	646	633	651
17	669	725	756	706	686	683	646	647	701	654	640
18	573	599	636	668	622	606	601	568	570	617	572
Total	11,029	11,192	11,121	11,059	10,992	10,986	11,008	11,050	11,119	11,158	11,151

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Carbon County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	173	178	177	179	180	179	179	175	171	167	161
1	188	170	178	176	179	180	180	180	176	173	170
2	173	186	169	177	177	179	180	181	181	178	175
3	183	172	187	170	179	178	181	183	184	185	182
4	179	182	173	188	171	180	180	184	186	187	189
5	183	177	182	174	189	173	182	182	185	187	189
6	187	183	179	185	177	194	177	186	186	189	190
7	187	183	182	179	185	178	194	178	186	185	188
8	202	187	186	185	182	189	181	199	181	189	189
9	197	200	187	187	186	184	191	183	200	182	190
10	211	193	197	186	185	185	183	190	182	199	180
11	198	209	192	198	186	186	186	184	191	182	199
12	213	194	207	191	197	185	186	186	183	190	181
13	233	209	192	206	190	197	185	185	185	182	188
14	250	230	207	191	205	190	196	185	185	184	180
15	259	248	230	208	192	208	192	199	186	186	185
16	271	259	250	233	211	195	211	195	201	188	187
17	285	268	259	251	233	212	196	212	195	201	187
18	250	253	239	232	224	210	190	176	190	175	179
Total	4,022	3,880	3,771	3,695	3,631	3,581	3,548	3,541	3,536	3,507	3,489

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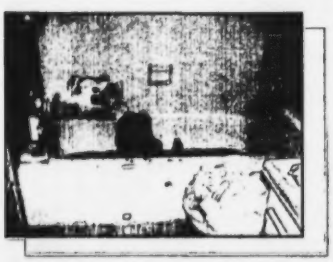

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Converse County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	154	151	156	158	160	161	164	165	164	166	168
1	135	156	153	158	161	161	163	167	168	168	170
2	136	137	157	154	160	162	164	166	170	171	172
3	168	140	140	160	158	163	166	168	171	176	177
4	177	171	142	142	163	160	166	170	172	175	181
5	177	180	173	144	144	166	163	169	173	174	177
6	149	182	184	178	148	148	171	168	174	177	179
7	192	150	182	185	179	149	150	173	170	175	178
8	192	197	153	187	190	184	154	154	178	174	179
9	205	194	198	155	189	193	187	156	157	180	176
10	191	208	196	201	157	192	196	191	159	159	182
11	185	195	211	200	206	161	197	201	195	162	162
12	201	188	197	214	203	210	164	201	205	198	164
13	227	203	189	200	218	207	213	167	204	207	200
14	231	230	206	192	203	222	211	217	170	207	210
15	226	234	232	208	195	207	226	215	221	173	210
16	225	229	236	236	212	199	211	230	218	224	175
17	259	228	231	239	239	215	202	214	233	221	226
18	189	229	200	204	211	211	189	178	189	205	193
Total	3,619	3,601	3,536	3,513	3,495	3,472	3,459	3,473	3,493	3,490	3,478

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Crook County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	61	57	60	61	64	68	70	71	73	74	76
1	65	60	59	61	63	66	69	72	73	75	77
2	53	65	62	60	63	64	67	71	73	75	77
3	58	53	67	63	62	65	66	70	74	76	78
4	69	58	54	68	65	63	66	69	72	76	79
5	67	68	58	56	70	67	65	68	70	73	77
6	78	67	70	61	58	72	69	67	70	72	75
7	76	77	67	71	61	58	73	70	68	71	72
8	89	76	79	69	73	63	60	75	72	70	72
9	83	88	77	80	71	74	65	62	77	73	71
10	85	85	91	81	84	75	78	68	65	80	77
11	99	88	89	96	85	88	79	83	72	69	84
12	91	101	91	93	100	89	92	83	87	76	72
13	119	93	105	95	97	105	93	97	87	90	79
14	111	122	97	109	99	101	109	98	101	91	94
15	126	111	123	98	111	101	103	111	99	102	92
16	114	126	112	125	100	113	103	105	113	101	103
17	137	114	127	114	127	102	115	105	107	114	102
18	93	120	100	113	100	112	90	102	93	94	100
Total	1,674	1,629	1,588	1,573	1,554	1,546	1,533	1,546	1,545	1,552	1,557

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Fremont County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	474	448	455	462	469	469	475	478	477	478	480
1	495	477	453	460	469	474	476	483	487	487	489
2	466	500	481	456	466	473	480	484	492	497	498
3	448	475	510	490	468	476	485	493	498	508	514
4	460	455	482	517	500	475	485	496	505	511	522
5	467	463	459	489	525	509	484	494	504	512	517
6	514	476	474	472	504	542	525	499	509	517	525
7	501	514	477	478	476	509	547	531	504	512	519
8	547	511	525	490	491	490	524	564	546	516	524
9	580	550	515	532	497	499	498	534	572	552	521
10	511	585	555	522	540	506	507	507	542	579	558
11	602	519	595	567	534	554	519	521	519	553	590
12	561	607	525	604	577	545	564	529	530	526	560
13	629	565	613	533	614	587	554	575	537	536	532
14	680	635	571	623	542	626	598	565	585	545	543
15	618	686	642	581	634	553	638	611	575	593	552
16	636	627	696	655	593	648	565	653	624	586	603
17	638	644	635	709	668	607	663	579	666	634	595
18	597	601	606	601	665	630	574	623	550	625	595
Tot-al	10,424	10,338	10,268	10,242	10,230	10,172	10,162	10,221	10,224	10,267	10,240

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Goshen County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	145	134	135	138	139	137	137	138	139	139	138
1	146	144	136	137	140	140	140	140	141	143	142
2	139	145	145	138	139	142	142	142	143	144	146
3	148	140	149	148	141	142	145	147	146	148	149
4	149	148	142	151	152	144	145	149	150	151	152
5	120	148	150	145	154	154	146	148	151	153	153
6	180	120	151	154	149	159	160	151	153	156	157
7	127	178	120	153	156	151	160	162	153	154	157
8	186	127	182	124	157	161	155	165	166	157	158
9	184	185	128	184	126	160	164	158	168	168	159
10	193	184	187	130	187	128	163	167	161	171	171
11	176	194	187	191	134	192	132	167	171	165	174
12	186	176	196	190	194	136	196	135	170	173	167
13	185	185	177	200	193	198	139	200	137	173	176
14	190	185	188	181	203	197	202	142	203	139	175
15	205	190	187	191	184	207	201	206	144	207	141
16	190	206	193	192	196	189	213	207	211	148	211
17	185	191	210	198	197	201	194	219	212	216	152
18	228	208	215	233	222	221	224	218	240	233	235
Total	3,262	3,186	3,178	3,177	3,163	3,160	3,160	3,161	3,161	3,136	3,112

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Hot Springs County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	48	49	47	46	46	45	46	46	46	46	46
1	58	47	50	48	48	47	46	47	47	48	48
2	44	57	48	51	49	49	48	48	49	49	49
3	37	44	59	49	53	51	51	50	50	51	51
4	48	36	45	60	51	54	53	53	52	52	53
5	38	46	36	45	61	52	55	54	54	53	53
6	46	37	47	37	46	63	54	57	56	55	54
7	57	44	37	48	38	47	64	54	58	56	55
8	51	56	45	38	49	39	48	66	56	59	57
9	71	49	56	45	38	50	39	50	67	57	60
10	61	72	51	59	47	40	52	42	52	69	59
11	67	62	74	54	61	50	43	55	44	54	72
12	69	68	64	77	56	64	52	45	57	46	56
13	70	70	70	66	79	58	66	55	47	59	48
14	84	71	72	72	69	83	61	69	57	49	62
15	74	84	72	74	74	71	85	63	71	59	51
16	83	74	85	74	75	76	73	87	65	73	60
17	70	83	75	87	76	78	78	75	89	66	74
18	76	61	73	67	78	68	69	70	67	79	59
Total	1,152	1,109	1,108	1,097	1,094	1,087	1,085	1,085	1,084	1,081	1,067

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Johnson County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	65	66	72	74	76	76	78	76	77	78	78
1	80	70	68	75	77	78	79	81	79	81	82
2	66	85	72	70	77	79	81	82	84	82	84
3	81	71	88	75	73	80	82	85	86	88	87
4	74	86	74	91	78	76	84	86	88	89	92
5	84	79	90	78	95	82	80	88	90	92	93
6	88	90	83	95	83	101	87	85	93	95	97
7	98	93	93	87	98	86	104	91	88	96	98
8	97	104	97	98	92	104	91	110	96	93	101
9	101	102	108	101	102	96	108	96	114	99	97
10	107	104	103	109	102	104	97	110	97	115	100
11	101	111	105	105	111	105	106	99	112	98	117
12	95	104	111	107	106	113	106	108	101	113	99
13	91	97	104	113	108	108	115	108	109	101	114
14	118	94	98	106	114	110	110	117	109	110	103
15	110	122	95	100	107	117	112	112	119	111	112
16	112	113	123	96	101	110	119	114	113	120	112
17	144	115	114	125	98	103	111	121	115	115	122
18	100	129	101	101	110	86	91	98	106	101	100
Total	1,812	1,834	1,799	1,805	1,808	1,812	1,842	1,866	1,877	1,879	1,888

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Laramie County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	1,078	1,184	1,171	1,159	1,154	1,134	1,128	1,122	1,111	1,103	1,098
1	1,100	1,106	1,222	1,208	1,201	1,192	1,177	1,173	1,171	1,163	1,156
2	1,075	1,111	1,118	1,235	1,227	1,216	1,212	1,200	1,200	1,201	1,194
3	1,078	1,061	1,101	1,108	1,233	1,220	1,214	1,213	1,205	1,208	1,211
4	1,053	1,074	1,060	1,101	1,113	1,237	1,229	1,226	1,229	1,223	1,229
5	1,133	1,059	1,087	1,079	1,119	1,137	1,262	1,255	1,251	1,250	1,245
6	1,145	1,125	1,056	1,091	1,083	1,128	1,145	1,276	1,267	1,259	1,258
7	1,251	1,153	1,139	1,077	1,111	1,107	1,152	1,172	1,302	1,290	1,281
8	1,196	1,236	1,143	1,135	1,070	1,110	1,105	1,153	1,172	1,301	1,288
9	1,201	1,196	1,243	1,156	1,147	1,086	1,125	1,122	1,170	1,185	1,315
10	1,2[illegible]	1,212	1,211	1,266	1,177	1,172	1,109	1,151	1,146	1,191	1,205
11	1,198	1,210	1,215	1,222	1,278	1,190	1,185	1,122	1,163	1,155	1,199
12	1,190	1,197	1,214	1,227	1,233	1,295	1,205	1,201	1,135	1,173	1,164
13	1,215	1,194	1,207	1,232	1,245	1,255	1,316	1,227	1,221	1,151	1,189
14	1,244	1,221	1,204	1,225	1,249	1,267	1,277	1,341	1,247	1,238	1,166
15	1,259	1,248	1,230	1,221	1,242	1,271	1,288	1,300	1,363	1,264	1,254
16	1,233	1,270	1,262	1,252	1,242	1,267	1,296	1,315	1,325	1,385	1,285
17	1,164	1,226	1,268	1,268	1,257	1,252	1,276	1,308	1,325	1,331	1,391
18	1,112	1,137	1,191	1,237	1,232	1,226	1,217	1,240	1,271	1,282	1,282
Total	22,135	22,222	22,344	22,498	22,614	22,765	22,918	23,116	23,273	23,351	23,410

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Lincoln County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	206	175	186	191	199	202	210	215	218	221	222
1	205	211	177	188	194	201	205	214	219	223	226
2	195	211	213	178	191	196	204	209	218	224	228
3	188	202	215	217	183	195	201	210	215	225	231
4	194	194	206	218	222	186	199	206	215	221	231
5	202	200	197	210	222	226	190	203	210	218	224
6	237	210	205	203	216	230	234	197	210	216	224
7	234	241	212	207	206	220	234	238	200	212	218
8	246	243	247	218	214	213	227	241	245	205	217
9	277	251	246	251	222	218	217	232	246	248	208
10	228	283	255	250	256	227	223	222	236	250	252
11	286	235	289	262	257	264	234	230	229	242	256
12	276	292	239	295	268	264	270	240	235	233	246
13	298	282	296	244	301	274	269	277	245	239	236
14	284	304	286	302	249	308	280	276	282	249	243
15	309	288	307	290	306	253	313	285	280	285	251
16	302	313	290	310	293	311	257	317	288	282	287
17	335	306	315	293	314	297	315	260	321	290	284
18	269	297	268	278	257	276	261	277	228	281	253
Total	4,771	4,739	4,648	4,607	4,570	4,561	4,545	4,550	4,541	4,563	4,537

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Natrona County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	808	871	872	870	874	854	850	840	834	823	815
1	897	811	880	880	882	882	866	864	857	853	842
2	825	904	817	886	891	890	893	880	880	874	872
3	888	840	921	832	907	908	911	918	907	908	904
4	884	899	852	934	848	921	926	931	940	931	935
5	894	888	907	864	947	862	936	942	947	953	944
6	927	910	908	932	887	975	888	966	971	972	978
7	898	925	911	914	938	896	985	898	975	977	978
8	957	913	943	934	937	965	921	1,014	923	998	1,000
9	955	961	919	956	947	952	980	937	1,029	935	1,010
10	1,068	961	968	932	969	962	968	997	952	1,043	946
11	970	1,084	977	989	953	993	986	993	1,021	971	1,063
12	1,001	977	1,094	992	1,005	970	1,011	1,005	1,010	1,035	985
13	1,023	1,006	985	1,110	1,006	1,022	986	1,029	1,021	1,023	1,048
14	1,035	1,031	1,016	1,000	1,128	1,025	1,041	1,005	1,047	1,036	1,037
15	1,130	1,042	1,041	1,032	1,016	1,149	1,043	1,061	1,023	1,062	1,050
16	1,032	1,138	1,051	1,056	1,047	1,033	1,168	1,062	1,078	1,036	1,075
17	1,108	1,038	1,147	1,065	1,071	1,064	1,050	1,189	1,079	1,092	1,049
18	1,116	1,136	1,073	1,177	1,100	1,108	1,099	1,087	1,211	1,111	1,118
Total	18,416	18,334	18,282	18,354	18,353	18,432	18,509	18,618	18,704	18,632	18,649

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Niobrara County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	14	18	22	22	23	25	25	26	26	27	28
1	22	14	19	22	23	24	26	26	27	27	27
2	23	22	14	19	22	23	24	26	26	27	28
3	34	23	23	15	19	23	23	25	27	27	28
4	22	34	24	23	15	20	23	24	26	28	28
5	20	22	35	25	24	16	20	24	25	26	28
6	22	20	23	36	26	25	16	21	25	25	27
7	37	22	21	24	37	26	25	17	22	25	26
8	29	38	23	22	25	38	27	26	17	22	26
9	34	29	38	24	22	25	39	28	27	18	23
10	35	34	30	39	24	22	25	40	28	27	18
11	35	35	35	30	40	24	23	26	40	28	27
12	32	35	36	35	31	40	24	23	26	41	29
13	36	32	35	36	36	31	41	25	23	26	41
14	35	36	32	36	37	36	31	42	25	23	27
15	40	35	36	32	36	37	36	31	42	25	23
16	35	40	35	36	32	36	37	36	31	42	25
17	39	35	40	35	36	32	36	37	36	31	41
18	33	34	30	35	30	31	28	31	32	31	27
Total	577	560	550	545	538	533	530	535	531	528	525

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Park County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	271	275	279	284	289	292	296	301	301	301	302
1	269	276	280	284	290	294	298	303	308	309	309
2	309	275	280	284	290	294	300	305	310	316	317
3	290	318	282	287	293	297	304	310	316	322	328
4	287	297	325	288	295	299	305	312	320	326	332
5	274	292	302	332	294	302	306	313	319	326	332
6	287	283	302	313	344	306	314	318	324	330	336
7	315	291	286	306	318	350	311	319	323	328	333
8	353	324	299	296	316	329	362	323	330	333	338
9	361	359	329	305	302	324	337	370	330	336	339
10	352	367	364	336	311	309	331	345	378	336	341
11	374	361	375	374	346	321	319	342	354	387	344
12	401	380	366	383	382	354	329	327	349	361	394
13	417	407	385	373	390	390	362	337	334	355	366
14	402	424	413	394	382	400	399	371	344	340	361
15	469	408	430	422	402	391	409	409	379	351	346
16	413	477	415	439	430	412	400	419	418	386	357
17	458	420	483	423	448	440	421	409	428	425	392
18	450	547	511	571	516	539	530	514	504	518	514
Total	6,752	6,780	6,707	6,693	6,638	6,644	6,633	6,646	6,669	6,686	6,681

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Platte County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	99	93	94	95	99	100	101	104	104	106	107
1	95	99	94	96	97	101	103	103	107	107	109
2	79	96	101	96	98	99	103	105	106	110	110
3	93	80	98	104	99	101	103	107	110	110	114
4	88	94	82	101	107	102	104	106	110	113	114
5	121	89	96	85	104	110	105	107	109	113	116
6	99	124	93	101	89	109	115	110	112	114	118
7	128	99	126	95	103	92	112	118	113	115	116
8	126	131	103	131	99	108	96	117	123	117	119
9	117	127	134	106	134	103	112	100	120	126	120
10	154	119	131	138	110	139	107	116	104	124	130
11	129	158	124	136	144	115	145	112	121	108	129
12	145	132	162	128	141	149	120	150	116	125	112
13	145	147	135	167	133	146	154	125	155	120	129
14	133	148	152	140	172	138	151	159	129	160	124
15	162	132	148	153	141	174	139	153	161	130	160
16	160	161	132	149	154	142	176	140	154	161	130
17	160	159	161	133	150	155	144	178	141	154	162
18	139	139	138	142	116	132	136	125	156	123	134
Total	2,372	2,326	2,305	2,295	2,292	2,313	2,324	2,335	2,352	2,335	2,351

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Sheridan County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	298	274	282	289	298	303	308	312	314	314	316
1	257	304	280	288	297	304	310	316	321	323	324
2	289	264	310	285	295	303	312	318	325	330	333
3	301	299	273	319	296	304	313	323	330	338	343
4	262	310	307	280	329	303	313	323	334	342	350
5	286	269	316	315	287	338	312	322	332	341	349
6	328	297	279	329	328	300	352	325	335	343	353
7	366	333	301	285	335	335	306	359	331	340	348
8	324	378	344	313	296	349	348	319	372	342	351
9	338	331	385	352	321	304	358	358	327	380	349
10	361	345	337	393	360	329	312	367	366	334	387
11	359	371	354	348	406	372	340	323	378	376	342
12	386	366	378	363	356	416	382	350	331	386	383
13	382	393	373	386	371	365	426	392	358	338	393
14	429	390	400	382	396	381	375	437	401	365	345
15	495	437	397	410	391	407	391	386	448	410	373
16	477	505	445	407	420	402	418	402	396	457	418
17	474	486	513	456	418	432	413	429	412	404	465
18	401	492	500	528	475	442	453	437	452	435	426
Total	6,813	6,844	6,773	6,727	6,676	6,689	6,743	6,800	6,863	6,900	6,946

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Sublette County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	66	62	64	65	66	66	67	69	69	72	72
1	68	68	64	66	67	67	68	70	72	72	75
2	59	70	70	65	68	69	70	71	72	75	76
3	78	62	73	72	68	71	72	73	74	76	79
4	77	81	64	75	75	70	73	75	77	78	80
5	60	79	83	66	78	78	73	76	78	79	80
6	94	63	82	86	69	81	82	77	80	81	83
7	79	96	64	84	88	72	84	84	79	82	84
8	84	82	99	67	88	93	75	88	88	83	86
9	80	86	84	102	70	91	96	78	91	91	85
10	89	83	89	88	105	73	95	100	82	94	94
11	109	93	87	93	92	110	77	99	104	86	98
12	94	112	96	90	97	96	115	81	104	108	89
13	98	97	115	99	94	101	100	119	85	107	112
14	99	101	100	119	103	98	105	104	124	88	111
15	93	101	104	103	123	107	101	109	107	127	91
16	101	95	104	107	106	126	110	104	112	110	130
17	98	103	98	106	109	109	130	114	108	115	113
18	63	88	92	87	95	98	98	116	102	96	102
Total	1,589	1,624	1,632	1,642	1,661	1,675	1,690	1,707	1,708	1,720	1,740

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Sweetwater County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	524	503	493	486	480	469	462	454	445	436	428
1	548	511	502	491	487	480	470	464	458	449	441
2	500	537	508	499	491	486	480	473	468	462	454
3	513	494	541	512	506	495	492	488	481	477	472
4	495	504	494	542	516	508	499	497	495	489	485
5	485	479	501	494	543	518	510	502	499	495	489
6	575	475	483	508	501	553	527	519	511	506	501
7	559	556	469	479	504	499	552	527	518	507	503
8	612	550	560	473	484	512	507	562	535	524	513
9	611	597	547	560	473	485	514	509	565	535	524
10	569	601	596	549	562	475	488	518	512	567	537
11	601	563	605	603	556	571	482	496	525	518	573
12	639	591	563	609	608	561	577	486	499	527	520
13	699	628	591	565	612	613	565	582	489	501	529
14	698	691	629	594	569	619	619	572	587	491	503
15	702	688	692	633	598	574	625	626	576	590	493
16	745	692	688	696	637	603	579	631	631	579	593
17	794	735	692	692	701	643	608	585	636	634	581
18	687	782	736	704	701	711	657	628	608	651	647
Total	11,556	11,178	10,891	10,688	10,529	10,376	10,215	10,119	10,038	9,937	9,785

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Teton County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	208	249	247	244	244	239	237	235	235	233	232
1	177	208	251	249	248	247	243	242	241	241	240
2	190	178	210	253	252	250	251	248	247	246	247
3	193	193	181	214	259	258	256	258	256	256	255
4	173	195	196	184	218	263	263	263	265	263	264
5	201	173	196	198	186	221	267	267	266	268	266
6	177	204	176	201	203	191	228	275	275	273	275
7	184	176	203	177	202	204	192	230	278	277	275
8	199	186	178	208	180	207	210	198	236	284	283
9	204	199	187	180	210	183	210	213	200	239	287
10	221	204	199	188	181	212	184	212	215	202	240
11	227	223	206	202	191	184	216	188	216	218	204
12	207	227	224	207	204	193	186	219	190	218	220
13	208	206	228	225	209	206	195	189	221	191	219
14	216	208	207	230	228	212	208	197	191	223	192
15	209	217	210	210	233	232	215	212	201	193	226
16	236	210	219	213	213	237	236	219	216	204	196
17	202	237	211	221	215	216	241	240	223	219	206
18	181	177	208	187	194	190	190	212	211	196	191
Total	3,813	3,866	3,936	3,990	4,071	4,144	4,230	4,317	4,384	4,445	4,519

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Uinta County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	309	288	286	286	290	287	287	286	287	285	283
1	328	305	288	286	288	290	288	289	289	290	289
2	314	325	304	287	287	288	292	290	292	293	294
3	310	314	329	307	292	290	292	297	297	299	300
4	360	309	316	331	311	294	293	296	302	302	305
5	306	356	308	318	333	314	296	296	298	303	303
6	345	305	361	314	324	340	320	303	302	303	308
7	322	338	302	360	313	324	341	321	303	301	302
8	321	321	342	307	366	319	331	348	327	307	305
9	351	316	320	343	308	369	321	333	350	328	307
10	403	349	316	322	346	311	374	325	336	352	329
11	360	404	352	321	327	352	317	381	330	341	357
12	411	358	406	355	324	331	357	321	385	333	343
13	399	408	358	409	358	327	335	361	323	388	334
14	426	398	411	363	415	363	332	340	366	327	391
15	425	425	401	416	367	421	369	337	345	370	330
16	469	422	426	404	420	371	426	373	340	346	371
17	446	467	423	429	407	425	375	431	377	342	348
18	398	387	407	372	376	357	371	328	378	328	297
Total	7,003	6,795	6,659	6,530	6,451	6,374	6,317	6,256	6,228	6,138	6,094

State of Wyoming, Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis

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Washakie County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	92	96	92	92	91	91	91	90	90	91	91
1	104	88	97	92	92	91	92	92	92	92	92
2	100	101	88	97	93	93	92	94	94	93	93
3	97	97	102	89	99	94	95	95	96	96	96
4	95	94	98	103	91	100	96	96	97	98	99
5	105	93	95	100	105	93	102	98	99	98	100
6	94	104	95	98	104	109	96	106	102	102	101
7	109	91	105	96	100	105	110	98	108	103	103
8	135	108	93	108	99	103	109	114	101	111	106
9	131	133	109	95	110	101	105	111	116	103	112
10	155	129	134	111	97	112	103	107	113	118	104
11	122	155	132	137	114	99	115	106	110	116	121
12	133	120	156	134	140	116	101	117	108	112	117
13	135	131	121	159	136	142	118	103	119	110	113
14	157	133	133	123	162	139	145	121	105	121	111
15	155	156	136	136	126	166	142	149	124	108	124
16	191	154	158	138	138	129	169	146	152	126	110
17	148	190	156	161	141	142	133	173	149	155	128
18	123	128	168	139	143	126	126	118	154	132	137
Total	2,381	2,303	2,269	2,209	2,179	2,151	2,140	2,134	2,127	2,081	2,059

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Weston County

Population Forecast: Ages 0 to 18 Years

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0	58	69	69	70	73	74	74	77	75	76	76
1	79	56	70	70	71	74	75	75	78	76	77
2	70	77	57	71	70	72	75	76	77	79	78
3	78	69	79	58	72	72	73	77	78	79	82
4	63	77	70	80	59	73	73	75	78	80	81
5	55	61	78	71	81	60	75	75	76	79	81
6	77	54	63	80	73	84	62	77	77	78	81
7	77	75	54	63	81	74	85	63	78	77	79
8	72	76	77	56	65	83	77	88	64	80	79
9	76	70	77	78	57	66	85	78	89	65	81
10	89	76	72	79	80	58	68	87	80	91	66
11	108	90	78	74	82	82	61	71	90	82	93
12	90	108	91	80	76	84	85	63	73	91	84
13	121	90	110	93	82	78	86	87	64	74	93
14	103	121	92	112	96	84	81	89	89	66	76
15	124	101	121	92	113	96	85	81	89	89	65
16	127	122	101	122	92	114	97	85	81	89	89
17	131	126	123	102	124	94	116	99	86	82	90
18	132	119	116	114	95	115	88	108	92	81	77
Total	1,730	1,638	1,597	1,564	1,541	1,537	1,520	1,529	1,513	1,514	1,528

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Wyoming Children's Action Alliance Partnerships

Be a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance. Through your tax deductible donation, you will help us in our mission to provide education and advocacy for Wyoming children and families.

As a partner you ensure that the voices of children and families will be carried in educational, developmental and policy formats. We would like to thank you for becoming a partner by keeping you abreast of issues pertaining to children and families in Wyoming through the following:

- An attractive Wyoming Children's Action Alliance lapel pin bearing our logo.
- A complimentary copy of both the National and state KIDS COUNT Data Books.
- Our quarterly newsletter "Leading for Children and Families."
- Wyoming KIDS COUNT Reports providing policy suggestions for filling the gaps in our knowledge of how our kids are doing.
- Future publications that share facts, ideas and updates pertaining to children and family issues in Wyoming.
- The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance will thank you in the 2003 WY KIDS COUNT in Wyoming Factbook.

Donations:

$30 for Student Partner
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$100 for Mentor
$500 for Benefactor
$1,000 for Champion
Other

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance
2712 Thomes Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307) 635-2272
1-800-400-3999
Fax: (307) 635-2306
www.wykids.com

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Don't Forget the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance

Please consider us while you are making your charitable donations. Your tax deductible gift will help us continue our work on behalf of children and families in Wyoming.

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Send your check or money order to:

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance
2712 Thomes Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001

Kid Pins for Sale

The Wyoming Children's Action Alliance also sells Kid Pins. Kid Pins are hand-made and not two pins are exactly alike.

They make great gifts. Each Kid Pin is $13.00. To order your Kid Pin, contact the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance at (307) 635-2272 or 1-800-400-3999.

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Advocacy Information

During the legislative session you may call the voter hotline at 777-VOTE (777-8683) to obtain bill status information or leave a message for your legislators. When showing your support or opposition for a bill or issue, please have the bill number ready for the administrative support personnel. Messages will be forwarded promptly to legislators.

You can also obtain information and email your legislators from the legislative website at http://legisweb.state.wy.us. Link to timely and important information from the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance website at www.wykids.com. During the legislative session, and throughout the rest of the year, the wykids website is updated on a monthly basis to provide support and information to Wyoming's citizens concerning issues that affect the lives of children and families.

Wyoming Congressional Delegation

U.S. Senator Craig Thomas (R)
109 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6441

U.S. Senator Mike Enzi (R)
209 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3424

U.S. Representative Barbara Cubin (R)
1114 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2311

Local Contact Information for the Above:
2120 Capitol Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82001

State Elected Officals

Governor David D. Freudenthal
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0010
(307) 777-7434

Secretary of State Joe Meyer
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0020
(307) 777-5333

State Auditor Max Maxfield
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0030

State Treasurer Cynthia Lummis
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0040

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Trent Blankenship
Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0050
(307) 777-7675

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How Adults can Advocate for Children

What is Advocacy?

- Speak up or write in support of a cause.
- Educate others.
- Mobilize people and groups around an issue.

Can Anyone be an Advocate?

Yes. All you have to do is be willing to challenge systems when they don't work. Most importantly, you need to be a voice for those who cannot speak for themselves..**children** .

Why Advocate for Children?

- Children do not vote. Their voices often go unheard.
- Children and youth have rights which must be honored.
- Children and youth deserve to have government programs work in their best interests.

How can I Work with Policy Makers?

Gaining the support of policy makers is an important and valuable strategy for citizens and non-profit organizations. Often, this can be done by educating them.

Letter writing is one way to inform, educate and/or influence decision-makers. Another way is **meeting with policy makers**—members of the City Council, Mayor's Office, senior government officials, etc. Finally, **phone** decision-makers to discuss upcoming issues that influence the lives of children.

Please use the information of the upcoming pages to contact those who make decisions about children and let your voice be heard. They are counting on you to keep them informed.

What You can do to Advocate for Children and Youth...

- Educate your community (neighborhoods, social gatherings, faith communities, clubs or civic organizations, schools) on the importance of supporting children and youth.
- Be informed—read the paper, watch the news, attend community meetings.
- Mobilize a campaign in your community to support children and youth.
- Organize your neighbors to support your children.
- Advocate for your family—your children, neices and nephews.
- Teach others to advocate for themselves.
- Advocate for yourself.
- Make children a priority at work.
- Educated elected and appointed officials.
- Volunteer.
- Testify at public hearings.
- Become involved with a group that works with and for children.
- Write opinions and letters to the editor and send them to your local newspaper.
- Do an editorial on the radio or television.
- Vote.
- Become a partner with the Wyoming Children's Action Alliance.

Remember...
Kids Come First!

Members of the Legislature

Name	District	Address	Phone
Sen. Jim Anderson (R)	SD 2	Box 1448, Glenrock, WY 82639	436-9618
Sen. Bill Barton (R)	SD 1	Box 799, Upton, WY 82730	468-2543
Sen. Tex Boggs (D)	SD 13	2520 College Dr., Rock Springs, WY 82901	382-1602
Sen. Cale Case (R)	SD 25	787 S. 4th, Lander, WY 82520	332-7623
Sen. Rich Cathcart (D)	SD 6	773 Hwy. 217, Carpenter, WY 82054	634-2222
Sen. Hank Coe (R)	SD 18	32 Road 3 CX-5, Cody, WY 82414	527-6201
Sen. Ken Decaria (D)	SD 15	202 Broken Circle Dr., Evanston, WY 82930	789-5499
Sen. Irene Devin (R)	SD 10	3601 Gray s Gables Rd., Laramie, WY 82070	742-3901
Sen. Dick Erb (R)	SD 24	1100 S. Warren, Gillette, WY 82716	686-1309
Sen. Gerald Geis (R)	SD 20	600 Holly Ave., Worland, WY 82401	347-6443
Sen. Keith Goodenough (D)	SD 28	Box 1852, Casper, WY 82602	237-3114
Sen. John Hanes (R)	SD 5	848 Creighton St., Cheyenne, WY 82009	632-8785
Sen. Mark Harris (D)	SD 14	P.O. Box 345, Green River, WY 82935	875-6600
Sen. Bill Hawks (R)	SD 29	Box 1950, Casper, WY 82602	235-2557
Sen. Bruce Hinchey (R)	SD 27	4011 Kent St., Casper, WY 82609	234-5511
Sen. Rae Lynn Job (D)	SD 12	1344 Moran, Rock Springs, WY 82901	352-3400
Sen. Tom Kinnison (R)	SD 21	307 W. Burkitt, Sheridan, WY 82801	672-0768
Sen. April Brimmer Kunz (R)	SD 4	P.O. Box 285, Cheyenne, WY 82003	632-8191
Sen. Grant Larson (R)	SD 17	Box 3490, Jackson, WY 83001	733-2025
Sen. Mike Massie (D)	SD 9	1209 W Hill Rd., Laramie, WY 82072	766-2764
Sen. Curt Meier (R)	SD 3	Wycross Ranch, Bear Creek Rt., LaGrange, WY 82221	834-2344
Sen. Carroll Miller (R)	SD 19	2185 Beaver Creek Rd., Shell, WY 82441	765-2651
Sen. E. Jayne Mockler (D)	SD 8	P.O. Box 1857, Cheyenne, WY 82003	632-5883
Sen. Bob Peck (R)	SD 26	P.O. Box 993, Riverton, WY 82501	856-2244
Sen. Delaine Roberts (R)	SD 16	Box 5173, Etna, WY 83118	883-2135
Sen. John Schiffer (R)	SD 22	561 Sussex Rt., Kaycee, WY 82639	738-2232
Sen. Charles Scott (R)	SD 30	5805 Bates Creek Rt., Casper, WY 82604	473-2512
Sen. Kathryn Sessions (D)	SD 7	930 Centennial Dr., Cheyenne, WY 82001	634-8314
Sen. Bill Vasey, (D)	SD 11	1717 Loch Ness St., Rawlins, WY 82301	328-9204
Sen. Steven Youngbauer (R)	SD 23	4675 S. Douglas Hwy., Gillette, WY 82718	687-3240
Rep. Pete Anderson (R)	HD 10	P.O. Box 930, Pine Bluffs, WY 82082	245-3489
Rep. Micheal Baker (R)	HD 28	714 W. Sunnyside Ln., Thermopolis, WY 82443	864-3030
Rep. Christopher Boswell (D)	HD 39	709 W. 4th N., Green River, WY 82934	875-5552
Rep. Bruce Burns (R)	HD 51	Box 6027, Sheridan, WY 82801	672-6491
Rep. Pat Childers (R)	HD 50	26 Equine Dr., Cody, WY 82414	587-5145
Rep. Roy Cohee (R)	HD 35	2046 Rustic Dr., Casper, WY 82609	266-1667
Rep. Nick Deegan (D)	HD 53	510 S. Gurley Ave., Gillette, WY 82716	686-1530
Rep. Ross Diercks (D)	HD 2	Box 541, Lusk, WY 82225	334-3670
Rep. David Edwards (R)	HD 6	Box 18, Douglas, WY 82633	358-5857
Rep. Floyd A. Esquibel (D)	HD 44	1222 W. 31st St., Cheyenne, WY 82001	638-6529
Rep. John Eyre (R)	HD 18	Box 44, Lyman, WY 82937	787-3389
Rep. Gerald Gay (R)	HD 36	364 S. Socony Place, Casper, WY 82609	265-5187
Rep. James Hageman (R)	HD 5	HC 72, Box 340, Ft. Laramie, WY 82212	837-2890
Rep. Charles Hessenthaler (R)	HD 26	904 Hwy. 14-A W., Lovell, WY 82431	548-7618
Rep. John Hines (R)	HD 31	714 W. Echeta Rd., Gillette, WY 82716	682-3943

Members of the Legislature

Name	District	Address	Phone
Rep. Roger Huckfeldt (R)	HD 4	Bison Basin Ranch, HC 74, Box 145, Torrington, WY 82240	532-5947
Rep. Jerry Iekel (R)	HD 29	425 W. Heald St., Sheridan, WY 82801	674-6407
Rep. Pete Illoway (R)	HD 42	839 Ridgeland St., Cheyenne, WY 82009	635-2973
Rep. Lorna Johnson (D)	HD 45	615 E. Clark St., Laramie, WY 82072	745-8022
Rep. Wayne Johnson (R)	HD 9	5502 Canyon Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82009	635-2181
Rep. Alan Jones (R)	HD 25	636 Sawtooth Ct., Powell, WY 82435	754-4132
Rep. Jack Landon, Jr. (R)	HD 30	120 Paradise Park Rd., Sheridan, WY 82801	672-8431
Rep. Clarene Law (R)	HD 23	Box 575, Jackson, WY 83001	733-2535
Rep. Thomas Lockhart (R)	HD 57	770 E. 12th St., Casper, WY 82601	472-4116
Rep. Randall Luthi (R)	HD 21	3006 Stateline Rd., Freedom, WY 83120	883-7887
Rep. Mac McGraw (D)	HD 41	3526 Essex Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82001	771-2580
Rep. George McMurtrey (R)	HD 52	Box 229, Rozet, WY 82727	682-7275
Rep. Del McOmie (R)	HD 54	680 Cliff St., Lander, WY 82520	332-4626
Rep. Larry Meuli (R)	HD 8	P.O. Box 1302, Cheyenne, WY 82003	633-4000
Rep. Saundra Meyer (D)	HD 49	162 Fox Point Loop, Evanston, WY 82930	789-7384
Rep. David Miller (R)	HD 55	131 Davis Ln., Riverton, WY 82501	857-5789
Rep. Layton Morgan (D)	HD 12	1704 Division Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82007	635-2222
Rep. Patricia Nagel (R)	HD 56	1105 S. Durbin, Casper, WY 82601	265-1421
Rep. George Nelson (D)	HD 48	421 Fremont Ave., Rock Springs, WY 82901	362-3869
Rep. Philip Nicholas (R)	HD 14	3801 Grays Gable Rd., Laramie, WY 82070	742-7140
Rep. Doug Osborn (R)	HD 40	77 Robinson Canyon Rd., Buffalo, WY 82834	684-9254
Rep. Fred Parady (R)	HD 17	35 1st St., Rock Springs, WY 82901	872-7110
Rep. Carolyn Paseneaux (R)	HD 38	Box 92, Casper, WY 82602	237-1476
Rep. Owen Peterson (R)	HD 19	Box 590, Mountain View, WY 82939	782-6378
Rep. Frank Philp (R)	HD 34	375 S. Hidden Valley Rd., Shoshoni, WY 83649	857-3159
Rep. Wayne Reese (D)	HD 11	716 E. 20th St., Cheyenne, WY 82001	638-6138
Rep. Ann Robinson (D)	HD 58	1923 Grass Creek Rd., Casper, WY 82604	266-6347
Rep. Tony Rose (R)	HD 15	1308 Colorado St., Rawlins, WY 82301	328-4539
Rep. Tony Ross (R)	HD 7	614 Bonanza Tr., Cheyenne, WY 82009	632-8957
Rep. Dick Sadler (D)	HD 59	2311 Lee Ln., Casper, WY 82604	237-3813
Rep. Doug Samuelson (R)	HD 43	1117 Hereford Ranch Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82007	634-3300
Rep. Jim Shivler (R)	HD 22	P.O. Box 2584, Jackson, WY 83001	733-9120
Rep. Marlene Simons (R)	HD 1	5480 Hwy. 14, Windy Acres Ranch, Beulah, WY 82712	283-2664
Rep. Colin Simpson (R)	HD 24	201 Rio Vista, Cody, WY 82414	527-7891
Rep. James J. Slater (R)	HD 46	1727 Rainbow Ave., Laramie, WY 82070	742-6378
Rep. Bill Stafford (R)	HD 3	467 CS Rd., Chugwater, WY 82210	422-3325
Rep. Rick Tempest (R)	HD 37	1077 Horizon, Casper, WY 82601	234-2784
Rep. Bill Thompson (D)	HD 60	340 Trail Dr., Green River, WY 82935	875-3189
Rep. Harry Tipton (R)	HD 33	745 Buena Vista, Lander, WY 82520	332-2941
Rep. Louie Tomassi (R)	HD 20	P.O. Box 549, Big Piney, WY 83113	877-4439
Rep. Jane Warren (D)	HD 13	1229 Downey, Laramie, WY 82072	745-8915
Rep. Jeff Wasserburger (R)	HD 32	1408 Three Forks Ct., Gillette, WY 82716	682-3144
Rep. Stephen Watt (R)	HD 16	845 Massachusetts Ave., Rock Springs, WY 82901	352-6807
Rep. Loren Willford (R)	HD 47	P.O. Box 103, Saratoga, WY 82331	326-5450
Rep. Jane Wostenberg (R)	HD 27	1189 Cendar Ln., Worland, WY 82401	347-3101

Notes

Notes

"Live so that when children think of fairness and integrity, they think of you."

–H. Jackson Brown, Jr.

Wyoming Children's Action Alliance
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www.wykids.com

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